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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Our Prosperous Neighbors. All wise and discerning citizens of the United States should take pleasure in knowing that neighboring countries are sharing in the general prosperity of which our land is the chief center. From Canada on the north and from Mexico on the south come many indications of industrial, commercial, and agricultural progress. Our latest protégé, the republic of Cuba, is evidently entering upon a similar course of material advancement. The prosperity of the United States is due, in the first place, to the character of the people and the nature of their institutions. It is due in a lesser measure to a public policy that has promoted the symmetrical development of all the country's resources, so that the farmer, on the one hand, and the manufacturer, on the other, find the home market always an ample and profitable one, with the foreign market by comparison a small and incidental affair. The tremendous prosperity of the United States,—as shown in a material development surpassing anything ever known elsewhere,—could hardly fail to have a stimulating effect upon the business life of other countries near enough to belong more or less completely to what may be called our economic or trade zone. Canada and Mexico furnish the foremost illustrations.

Canada as Part of Our "Trade Zone." Canada's growth and present economic condition can only be explained in the light of the Dominion's proximity to the United States. So strong is the natural trade affinity of the two halves of the North American continent, that all efforts to obstruct commerce and create new and artificial trade channels—by the building of tariff walls and by various other legal regulations—have only been successful enough to show that such measures belong to the short-sighted and transient methods of politicians rather than to the programmes of statesmen of wide vision who prefer to work in harmony with nature and destiny

rather than against the inevitable trend of things. Thus, in spite of our steep and stern tariff barriers, and in spite of the Canadian policy which discriminates to such a marked extent in favor of English goods, the traffic between these two naturally related countries increases by leaps and bounds. Figures published by the Bureau of Statistics of our new Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, last month, show that in the ten years, from 1893 to 1903, the annual exports of the United States to Canada had increased from \$46,794,331 to \$123,472,416.

Commercial Union the True Policy. Excepting Great Britain and Germany, Canada is now very much our largest customer; and, indeed, in proportion to population, the Dominion is about ten times as large a buyer of our goods as is either of those great nations of Europe. The reason for this is very simple and clear. It is because Canada belongs naturally and essentially to our own great North American zone of trade. Just as Canada and the United States have extended their domestic postal rates to one another, so they ought by degrees, if not at once, each to annex the other in a commercial sense. The economic greatness of the United States is due to the wide sweep of our domestic freedom of trade. The time has come when, from the standpoint of large trade policy, the paramount object of North American statesmanship ought to be to remove the legal obstacles that prevent merchants, farmers, and manufacturers from the easy and beneficial exchange of products throughout the whole of this great English-speaking continental expanse of country. The business men of the United States, particularly those of New England and the northernmost tier of States across the continent, have begun to see clearly the advantages that would result from a broad policy of commercial union. Intelligent Canadians, on the other hand, have always perceived the great benefits that would accrue to

Canada from unrestricted trade relations with the United States. The new movement for Canadian reciprocity, particularly as now supported by business men of the Northwest, has in no sense a political object. It does not propose, either in the near future or at any more distant time, to interfere in any way with the exercise by the Canadians of their right to gov-



HON. EUGENE G. HAY, OF MINNESOTA.

(A leader in the reciprocity movement,—also appointed by President Roosevelt last month a member of the Board of General Appraisers.)

ern themselves as they please and to retain or to drop the slender connection with England that gives Canada a place in the so-called British Empire. We publish elsewhere in this number a valuable article by Mr. Eugene Hay, a well-known lawyer and public man of Minneapolis, who speaks for the business community of our Northwest in its desire to bring about liberal trade relations with our plucky neighbors on the North. We commend Mr. Hay's article to the careful reading of Americans in all parts of the country.

*Canadian
Aims and
Methods.*

Regardless of her political future, Canada's great present ambition is to develop her vast natural resources. It is obvious that a liberal reciprocity treaty with the United States,—or, better still, a zollverein, or commercial union,—would at one stroke do more to promote the opening up of Canada's farm lands, mines, and forests, and the growth of her population by the incoming of desirable

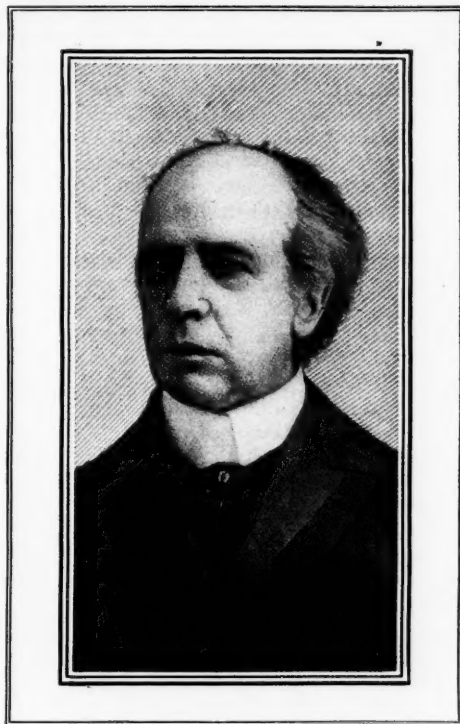
immigrants, than all other possible development schemes and projects put together. While this fact is recognized by Canadians, they are not saying very much about it. They have made up their minds that reciprocity overtures must come from the United States. They have made advances in the past and have been repulsed. It is not merely their dignity and pride that are now concerned, but also their perception of the best way to achieve the desired end. They are simply going about their business on the assumption that the present tariff policy of the United States is going to be maintained, and that Canada must, therefore, do what she can to increase still further her growth and prosperity in spite of the obstacles afforded by the American tariff. She would doubtless be entirely willing to negotiate with the United States if this country should show itself seriously inclined to enter upon reciprocity negotiations. Meanwhile, the Canadians are pushing out in various ways. The government at Ottawa has appointed a commission, consisting of three of the most prominent business men of Canada, to make a report upon the best means for the promotion of Canada's domestic and foreign trade, with particular reference to a mapping out of the larger trade routes, so that the further gradual construction of railroads and waterways may proceed upon some comprehensive plan well thought out.

*The New
Transconti-
nental Project.*

Early last month, the Dominion Parliament, at Ottawa, after one of the most thorough and protracted debates in the history of the Canadian government, sustained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's measure for the construction of a national transcontinental railway. This is the undertaking known as the Grand Trunk Pacific. Its purpose is to secure a new railroad to the Pacific, running much farther north than the Canadian Pacific line, and opening new territory for settlement and cultivation, while, on the other hand, it involves the building of a new government line for lease to the Grand Trunk system in the eastern colonies of Canada, with the express object of diverting to Canadian ports the greater part of that European traffic which Canada now carries on by way of Portland, Maine, and other ports on the coast of the United States. The final vote sustaining Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the policy of the Liberal party was taken on September 2, and resulted in a majority of 117 to 71. A strong effort was made on the part of the opposition either to secure a postponement of the bill or a suspension of its effect until after the report of the new expert commission on transportation to which we have referred.

*The
Opposing
Views.*

It is to be noted that the opponents of Sir Wilfrid's measure were by no means fighting against the promotion by the Canadian government of the development of a national Canadian system of transportation. On the contrary, the chief objection of the Conservatives to Sir Wilfrid's bill lay in the fact that instead of the plan of subsidizing private corporations like the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, they were in favor of measures looking toward the policy of full government ownership and operation of railroads. Mr. Blair, who had formerly been minister of railways and canals in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet, broke away from his own party and powerfully opposed the agreement with the Grand Trunk Company, favoring instead a government line in the full sense from Quebec to the Georgian Bay, there connecting with the steamships of the Great Lakes, this route to be continued by a new line westward from Lake Superior ports to the Pacific, entirely as a government enterprise. Thus everybody in all parties in Canada seems committed to the government promotion of railroads and European steamship lines, the only fundamental difference of opinion being on the question whether it is better to subsidize private companies or to enter upon the policy of governmental ownership and operation of transportation lines. The weight of public opinion at present seems to favor the granting of subsidies to private companies, with the oc-



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(Canada's brilliant premier, who has now made certain a new transcontinental railway line from ocean to ocean.)



HON. A. G. BLAIR, WHO OPPOSED THE RAILWAY BILL.

casional construction of some line or section of road to be owned by the government, but leased to a private company.

The Canadian Pacific's Good Year. This method will naturally derive encouragement from the brilliant showing that has just been made in

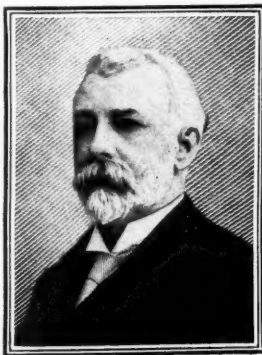
the new yearly report of the Canadian Pacific system. The gross receipts of the Canadian Pacific have doubled within a period of five or six years, and the net earnings are highly satisfactory to the shareholders. The volume of its traffic is enormously increasing through the opening up of its tributary wheat lands and grazing areas. Not included in the statement of earnings of the road is that which shows the sale of its lands. This railroad had the benefit of a very large land subsidy. It sold last year nearly 2,600,000 acres of land, at a price averaging something less than four dollars an acre. In the previous year it sold less than 1,600,000 acres, at a price averaging a little over three dollars an acre. In the year before that the sales were less than 400,000 acres.

*The
Opening of
New Lands.*

Apropos of this progress in the opening up of the western Canadian lands, it is to be noted that Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, in the course of the debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, declared that—all railway land grants having now been selected and located—the government itself would shortly open up for settlement a reserve of 50,000,000 acres. He asserted, further, that the completion of the new Pacific line would within ten years add two dollars an acre to the value of fully 20,000,000 acres of this government land, which is now too far from transportation routes to be accessible. Mr. Sifton is reported to have shown by official accounts and surveys that there is "a vast extent of good land also in the uninhabited northern district between Quebec and Winnipeg through which the new line will pass." There has been much excitement for some time past over the discovery of large areas of fine land in the region of James Bay, at the southern end of Hudson Bay, and railways to that country are soon to be constructed. Besides the promotion of direct fast steamship service between Canada and England, it is proposed to subsidize a good line for a period of years between Canada and France, a bill to that end having recently been introduced in Parliament. The official agents of the Canadian government are now at work in Belgium, France, and other parts of western Europe to promote a desirable kind of immigration. It is recognized, however, in Canada that the best people to develop the new farm lands of their northwestern provinces and territories are the sturdy young Americans bred on the farms of the States lying between Illinois and the Puget Sound. It is also plain enough that the removal or mitigation of tariff barriers, followed by a growth of trade across the line, would more than anything else stimulate the already important movement of experienced and capable farmers from the United States to the new Canadian lands.

Canada and the Chamberlain Programme. It is true that the Canadians are counted as supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's new policy, but not with Mr. Chamberlain's motives. He is working for the political aggrandizement of England and its further economic development through a trade policy between the mother country and the col-

onies that would eventually lead to a close imperial federation in the political sense. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking for all Canadians, has declared that no market advantages in England for Canadian produce would tempt Canada for one moment to sacrifice the smallest part of its present liberty to govern itself in its own way, and to make and unmake its own fiscal laws and policies at its own sweet will. The more the subject is discussed, and the statistics set forth, the more plain becomes the fact that Canada's trade with the United States is tending to take on the character of domestic trade, while Canada's trade with England, which has always been on the basis of foreign trade, will continue to have that character. Economic Canada is American.



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

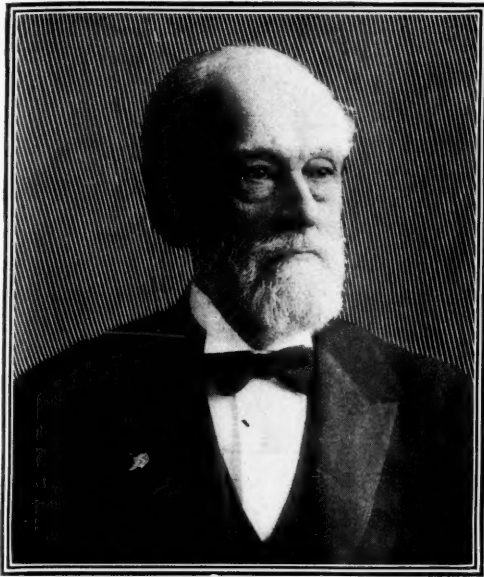
(Canadian minister of finance, whose views of reciprocity and tariff legislation are soon likely to be of equal interest in England and in the United States.)

*Our Own
Alternative
Policies.*

It is, then, for the United States to decide maturely what henceforth are to be the broad lines of this country's commercial policy. Three courses are open to us: (1) We can go on with the present high-tariff system as exemplified in the Dingley schedules, (2) we can revise the tariff in acceptance of the principles of universal free trade, or (3) we can accept and retain as a guiding principle the distinction between domestic and foreign commerce, but gradually extend the area of our domestic trade zone by bringing into it neighboring countries which have close natural business relations with us, and which ought to have favored treatment, if not full commercial union. Mr. McKinley, who was long the apostle of the American protective system, because of his belief in the home market and the value of the general development of our own resources, had become fully convinced that we ought now to extend the scope and area of our own especial trade sphere by means of reciprocity treaties. It might, however, be said that in those treaties negotiated by President McKinley, but neglected by the Senate, there was not sufficient recognition of the difference between a country like Canada and a country like France.

*Reciprocity
Should First
Recognize
Neighbors
Like Cuba.*

Our most intimate trade relations should be reserved for those near neighbors who belong naturally to our own business world. Everything in the course of our recent history has made it plain that Cuba ought to be regarded as in especially



SENATOR O. H. PLATT, OF CONNECTICUT.

(Champion of the reciprocity treaty between this country and Cuba, and chairman of the Senate's committee on Cuban Relations.)

close relationship with us, and as ultimately sure to become a part of our economic if not of our political system. The particular business which brings the new Congress together in extra session next month is the final acceptance by Congress of the fiscal features of the reciprocity treaty recently negotiated with Cuba and ratified by the Senate. This treaty does not make very large concessions to Cuba; but the 20 per cent. rebate on such standard commodities as sugar will greatly help Cuban agriculture and industry to recover their prosperity, and will, on the other hand, give American trade such advantages in the rich Cuban market as to make it entirely certain that we shall have no occasion to regret the treaty. The beet-sugar men will no longer make any opposition to the Cuban treaty. Those who now are most instinctively hostile to it are the narrow and reactionary protectionists, who believe that any sort of reciprocity arrangement makes a dangerous breach in the wall. Those who hold protectionist views ought to see that they sacrifice no principle when they retain the system under which they encourage domestic trade, but merely extend its geographical bounds. It has been of tremendous value to Hawaii and Porto Rico to be brought within the free-trade zone of the American union; and the benefit has been reciprocal. In like

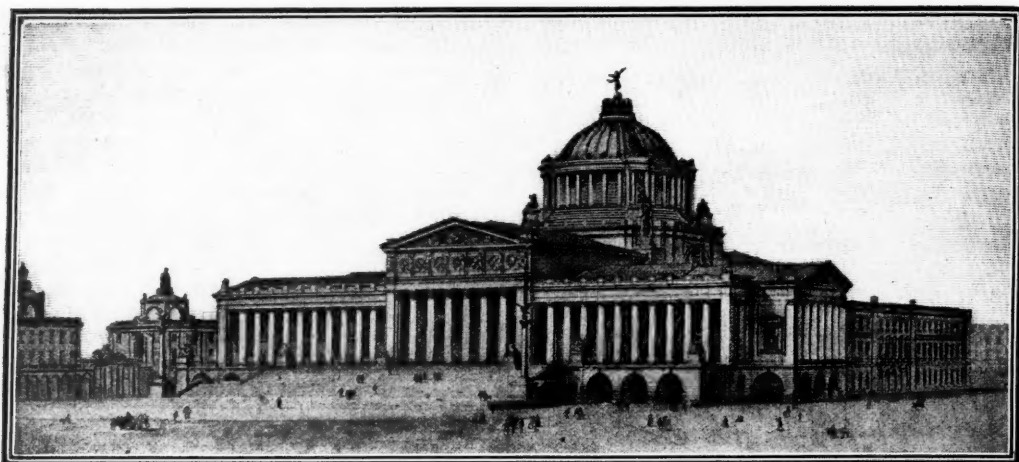
manner, we should see the advantage of seeking to bring Canada and Cuba into our commercial fellowship, and Mexico, also, in due time. The value of Alaska to us hitherto has not been of a political sort, but has been due simply to the fact that this great neglected region was by Seward's purchase annexed to our economic zone, so that it might be exploited by American capital and made a field for the free extension of American commerce. Our Alaskan trade is only in its infancy, yet the total volume of the annual business between Alaska and the United States proper is now about \$25,000,000. This is all in the nature of domestic trade; and it is much more valuable to us than foreign commerce, because it will be normal and constant, and it pays a profit to American shipping.

*Mexico's
Progress and
Prosperity.*

Our exports to Mexico had increased, in the ten years from 1893 to the end of the last fiscal year, from the annual sum of \$19,568,634 to that of \$42,227,786. The commercial development of Mexico is proceeding steadily, and even rapidly, under the favorable policy of President Diaz and his supporters. American capital finds safe and profitable investment in railways, mines, plantations, and various other enterprises. The reflection of President Diaz is now assured. It seems certain, also, that the difficulties caused by the shrinkage in the value of silver will be overcome by the successful establishment of a fixed rate of exchange between Mexico's money metal and the gold standard of other countries. The cities and towns of Mexico are improving at a surprising rate, and the capital city especially is just now in the midst of the greatest building boom that has ever, perhaps, been known in any Latin-American city except Buenos Ayres. The interesting monthly publication entitled *Modern Mexico* informs us that the federal government alone is entering upon an investment approximating \$50,000,000 in new buildings in the City of Mexico.

*Transforming
the Federal
City.*

The greatest of these buildings is the so-called Legislative Palace, corresponding to our Capitol building at Washington, a picture of which, from the architect's plans, is on the next page. The foundations of this building are now being laid, and it will cost, perhaps, \$20,000,000. The City of Mexico has adopted the wise European plan of carefully regulating the height of new buildings, and preventing the construction of anything that would be inartistic or out of keeping with the harmony of the city's architecture. Next to the Legislative Palace, perhaps the most im-



MEXICO'S PROSPECTIVE "LEGISLATIVE PALACE," NOW IN PROCESS OF BUILDING.

posing of the new Mexican buildings will be the National Pantheon, which is to cost more than \$5,000,000, and is to be at once a memorial to Mexico's eminent men and a place for their entombment. Several of the executive departments are to be housed in the buildings now approaching completion. Mexico is now also to have several new hotels of a modern character. In the last number of *Modern Mexico*, Mr. Frederick Guernsey, who for many years past has been the editor of the *Mexican Herald*, writes an interesting article upon the changes of twenty years. In 1883, the City of Mexico was without railway connection with the United States. The Mexican Central entered the capital in the following year. From that time until now, Mr. Guernsey notes many striking changes. Among other things, he remarks that there are now nearly six thousand Americans living in the city, as against a few hundred twenty years ago, and that the English language has become fashionable and popular, and is fast superseding the French as the second language of people of education.

A New City Government Like Washington's.

A new system of local government has now gone into effect for the City of Mexico and the federal district that surrounds it. This new scheme has been modeled principally upon that of the city of Washington and the District of Columbia. For several centuries, the City of Mexico had been governed by a city council, and for a long time the little towns and suburban neighborhoods in the federal district had been governed by separate village or local councils. Under the new system the federal government emphasizes the

growing sense of nationality. It is making the capital city and the federal district more and more the center of the national life, and it is now proposed that the old district shall be administered and governed on model principles. The new law vests administration in three officials appointed by the federal government, one known as the governor of the district, another as the president of the superior board of health, and the third as the director of public works.

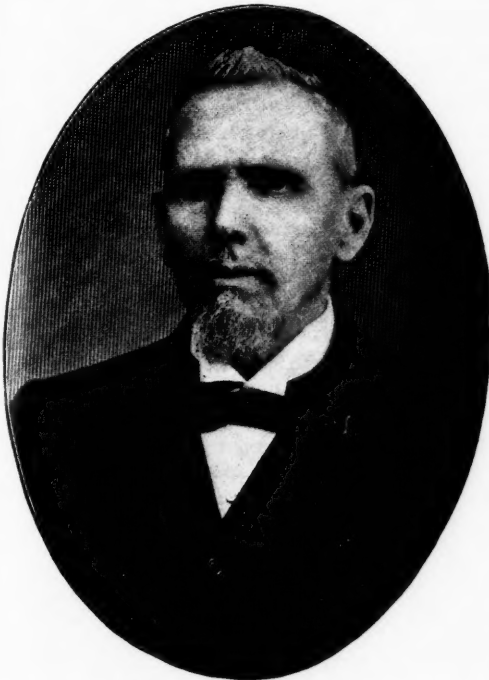
To some extent, these three men act together as a board, and to some extent each acts separately in his own sphere. There continue to exist the elective councils, but they have a wholly changed and restricted sphere. There are records of the meeting of a city council for Mexico dating back as far as the year

1524, and the present hall of sessions of the city council is famous for its collection of historical paintings and memorials. With its Old World charm, due to its cathedral and other monuments of Spanish church architecture, and all its new improvements, Mexico will be a splendid city.



HALL OF SESSIONS OF CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF MEXICO.

Mexican Growth in Political Capacity. The circumstances under which President Diaz was, some weeks ago, made a candidate for reelection have been too little understood in the United States. There has now been formed what never existed in Mexico before,—a permanently organized, great political party, wholly analogous to one of the great parties in the United States. The renomi-



GEN. GEONIMO TREVIÑO.

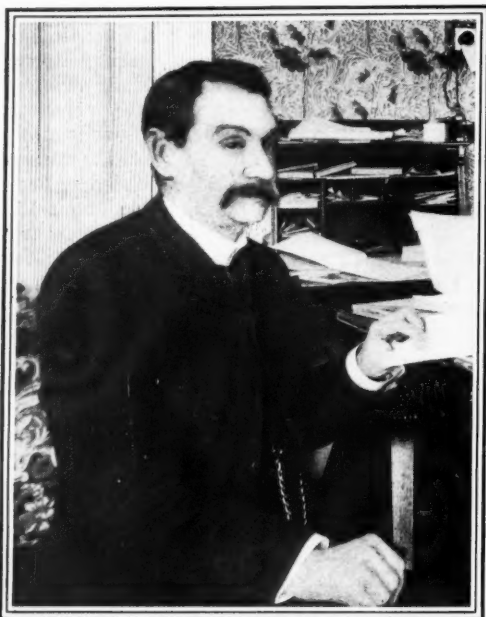
(Permanent chairman of the recent national convention of the Mexican Liberal party.)

nation of President Diaz this year has come about in a way totally different from his half-dozen previous nominations. This time, he was tendered the nomination by a regular convention, held in a formal way by a distinct political party sending delegates from all parts of the country. This convention was participated in by the weightiest men and the most brilliant orators of the republic. Nothing could have been more serious or more statesmanlike than the convention's purposes and methods. Its object was to be ready for the ultimate disappearance of Diaz from the public arena, and, while supporting Diaz, to prevent the emergence of any successor to the man who has so long governed Mexico as a dominating personality, like a mild and beneficent dictator. The masses in

Mexico are not well educated, but the intelligent and cultivated minority of the people has for leaders men of as brilliant attainments as are to be found in any country. Their new national Liberal party is so broad in its constitution as to preclude, if possible, the development of mere groups and factions. The only strong Conservative force that could be rallied against the Liberal party would be the clerical element, which, though powerful, has for half a century been subjected to civil and secular control. The great modern fact in Mexican history was the confiscation by the government of the vast estates of the Church and the general secularization of the government of the republic.

The New Liberal Party. The Liberal party is now well organized in every Mexican State, and it proposes to do everything it can to create an intelligent constituency of voters and to transform Mexico from a nominal into a true democratic republic. The speeches made in the convention were of great strength and sagacity. The leading Mexicans are determined that there shall be no military pretenders or foolish and destructive revolutions in Mexico, when the strong hand of Diaz ceases to hold the helm of state; and so they are carefully preparing for the future. To the owners of hundreds of millions of dollars of American capital invested in Mexico, the wisdom, patriotism, sound sense, and evident political efficiency of the leaders of this Liberal convention is a very reassuring sign. The Liberals are well aware of the need of educating the masses, and they are determined that Mexico's material progress and prosperity shall be accompanied by a corresponding political development of the people. They frankly look to this country for their principal guidance and inspiration. Everything that brings them into closer relations with us henceforth must be productive of mutual benefit. Professor Rowe's article in our last number presented the situation very clearly.

The Situation at Bogota. It is not pleasant to turn from the contemplation of sound and responsible government and of growing capacity for statesmanship in the neighboring republic of Mexico, to the spectacle presented at Bogota, where, for the first time in many years, there has this season been the pretense of a session of Congress. The so-called republic of Colombia has for a long time past been either in a state of anarchy, or else under a despotism as fanatical and corrupt as that of the Turkish Sultan. Colombia's governmental system, in the present as well as in the recent past, is about as



DR. HERRAN, REPRESENTING COLOMBIA AT WASHINGTON,
AND NEGOTIATOR OF CANAL TREATY.

little entitled to the respect of the world as is the decadent government of Morocco, where France, with the consent of Europe, is about to intervene for the general good. There is even less reason in ethics and in common sense why a remote and inefficient government at Bogota should forever hold sovereignty over a great international focus of trade like the Isthmus of Panama, than there is reason why the government at Fez should be dominant at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. It is a total mistake to identify the blackmailing adventurers, who, from time to time, seize and control the government of Colombia, with the real rights and real interests of the people who are destined to occupy and develop the northwestern part of South America.

*The Real
Interests of
Colombia.*

Nothing could be more beneficial to the legitimate interests of Colombia than that the United States should construct a ship canal across the Panama isthmus, and should establish and maintain permanent peace, order, sanitary regulations, security for labor and property, equitable taxation, and justice for individuals, in the Panama district. The very fact of stability on the Isthmus of Panama, under the friendly auspices of the United States, would constitute the greatest aid to material, social, and political progress in the

republic of Colombia that could well be imagined. The fundamental mistake we have made in dealing with Colombia has been in the pretense that we were negotiating with real and responsible organs of government and administration. We undertook negotiations at a time when even the revolutionists had a better moral title to consideration than the governing clique. Our wiser policy would have been, long ago, to have countenanced the separation of the Isthmus of Panama, and its international neutralization under the auspices and the protection of the United States, for the benefit of its people, for the welfare of international commerce, and for the good alike of the inhabitants of North America and South America. It is inherently absurd that the least responsible of all the so-called republics, big or little, of the Latin-American world should be tolerated in a sort of "dog in the manger" possession of the isthmian strip. The Colombian title has in fact been saved only by the timely arrival of American warships and the landing of American marines, whenever trouble on the Isthmus has revealed the inability of Colombia itself to keep order or to make good its authority.

*The
Ethics of
Sovereignty.*

Yet there was current in the United States last month an immense amount of shallow discussion, based either upon ignorance of facts or else upon a fallacious conception of the sanctity of the technical rights of sovereignty. The Turkish Government has exactly the same rights of sovereignty over Macedonia that the Colombian government has over the Panama isthmus. Turkey, indeed, has superior rights, because it is in all ordinary times a far more efficient, capable, and just government than that of Colombia. Yet no really sound and sane moralist would attach to Turkey's technical rights of sovereignty an ethical value superior to the rights of the inhabitants themselves to break away from Turkish rule, and to seek and obtain the aid and countenance of Europe in their efforts at deliverance. The government at Bogota has now made a decision fatal to the interests of the people of the district of Panama. It has rejected the treaty (negotiated by Secretary Hay for this country and by Dr. Herran for Colombia) providing for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States Government. All the interests of the district of Panama are bound up in the presence of the United States on the Isthmus. All the development that amounts to anything there has resulted from the construction of the American railroad half a century ago and from the treaties of that

period still in force which make it both the right and the duty of the United States Government to see that the railroad and the Atlantic and Pacific ports which it connects are never interrupted in the carrying on of peaceful traffic. The further development of the Isthmus and the prosperity of its people are now wholly dependent upon the presence and the activities of the United States. For no portion, however small, of their prospective welfare do they look with hope to their connection with the Republic of Colombia. The best thing they could possibly do would be to make a prompt and determined effort to detach themselves from Colombia; and it would be absurd for the people of the United States to pretend that they did not look with favor upon so righteous and so excellent a proposition. The Panama folk would like to get rid of Colombia sovereignty, and they deserve our sympathy and good-will in an aspiration so meritorious.

*The Rejection
of the Herran
Treaty.*

Nobody who is to any extent informed about the situation regards the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty at Bogota as based, in good faith, upon public considerations. It is extensively believed in Europe that the American transcontinental railroad lobby,—which for so long worked against the Nicaragua Canal at Washington, and which succeeded for the sake of delay in getting our government's attention diverted from Nicaragua to Panama,—has now, for the sake of further delay, been at work upon the minds of the very susceptible gentlemen at Bogota. But in any case the opportunity was too tempting for the venal and impoverished cliques who, by agreement, had stopped fighting one another for a season. They had patched up a truce on the supposition that they might gain and divide a large booty by exacting a penalty from the United States for proposing to build and throw open to the world a great highway of traffic. If we had been dealing with an honest and responsible government, the very idea of paying any bonus at all would have been ridiculous,

inasmuch as the payment should have come the other way. Stated in plain and blunt language, the \$10,000,000 cash proposed in the Hay-Herran treaty was nothing at all but a bribe to the politicians of Bogota to induce them to pass the most useful measure for the people of their country that had ever been suggested. Since we were not proposing to construct the canal as a money-making enterprise, and since we had in advance given our pledge to Europe and the world that it should be a neutralized waterway, open to the ships and trade of other countries as freely as to those of the United States, any reputable and self-respecting government in the position of Colombia could not have entertained the idea of taking money for giving consent.

*An
Undignified
Attitude.*

On the part of this country, the proffer was an undignified one, although in such instances it is not regarded as so discreditable to be the bribe-giver as to be the bribe-taker. A private canal company would have sought to secure franchises for commercial and money-making motives. Colombia, in dealing with such a company, would have retained its sovereignty and granted the charter on the best terms it could make. But the United States cannot with dignity or propriety renounce its own character as a sovereign government and



THE REJECTION OF THE TREATY AT BOGOTA.
The voice of the Colombian Congress, but the hand of the Transcontinental Railway Trust.
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

proceed to dicker like a private corporation. It was undignified and unbecoming for our government to buy out the French Panama Company, and it was equally inappropriate for our government to solicit from a South American government the kind of commercial franchise that an ordinary private enterprise would negotiate for. It was both an innovation and a fundamental absurdity that the United States should propose to construct its principal public work with money exacted from all the taxpayers of the country, upon foreign soil which it not only did not expect in the future to acquire, but the foreign character of which it at the same time guaranteed in perpetuity. Either we did not mean what we said in the Hay-Herran treaty regarding the perpetual sovereignty of the Bogota government over a canal to be constructed by the Washington government, or else we were doing a thing absurd, unpatriotic, and belittling. Yet when one inquired at Washington, the answers were always cynical. One was assured that these stipulations in the treaty were to be regarded as a farce, and that the United States would inevitably govern its own canal strip and manage the affairs of the Isthmus in its own way when once it could get its foothold.

An American Canal Under the Stars and Stripes.

The only proper kind of negotiation with the government at Bogota would have been a negotiation for the outright purchase in full sovereignty either of the whole Panama district or else of a considerable strip for canal purposes. To this suggestion one has always been met at Washington with the official reply that it is against the Colombia constitution to alienate any part of Colombian territory. The fair rejoinder, of course, is that in Colombia there is no such thing as a constitution known or recognized either by the people or by any of the organs of government or administration. But even if there were such a thing, it would be precisely as easy to amend the constitution for the sake of completing the transfer as to perform any other public act. Our authorities at Washington know perfectly well that the extended franchise of the French Panama Company, which they have conditionally agreed to purchase for \$40,000,000, was not constitutionally or legally obtained. Yet after examination our legal department at Washington thought it safe enough to treat the franchise as valid. Since the United States took the false position at the start, and pretended that it was willing to spend the money of the people of the United States on a canal under the flag and the jurisdiction of so rotten a government as that of Bogota, it was perhaps not strange that the flattered and con-

ceited politicians of that little capital should have thought that Uncle Sam might be induced to raise his bribe from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and that the French Panama Company, through its lawyers and agents, might be bluffed into giving them openly a ten-million-dollar slice of the \$40,000,000, in addition to the liberal sums it was ready to give them on the quiet to lubricate the transaction. If this rebuff at Bogota shall now open the eyes of the people of the United States, and of the abler and better men at Washington, to the danger and the folly of the methods we have been tricked into using, through taking advantage of the country's honest but rather blind desire for a ship canal, there will be good reason to be thankful for the fatuity of the gentlemen at Bogota.

What About Nicaragua?

The President has, under the Spooner Act, the right to turn immediately to Nicaragua, and, if he can make satisfactory arrangements there, to begin the construction of a canal by that route. According to the purpose and meaning of the act as understood when it was passed, it would seem indeed to be the President's duty thus to concentrate attention upon the Nicaragua route and to begin work at the earliest possible moment. But affairs of such magnitude ought not to be disposed of in haste. It is true that the Isthmian Canal Commission, having reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, jauntily changed its decision and recommended Panama, when the French company offered to come down to \$40,000,000. Possibly, now that the consent of the Bogota politicians is costing so much more than was expected, this same commission of experts would be willing to change its decision once more. The statesmen at Washington, by the way, may wish to investigate the declaration,



AN OLD RECIPE REVISED.

How to dig an isthmian canal: First catch your canal site.
From the Times (Minneapolis).

made last month, that the French Panama Company had offered to sell out to an American company for a small fraction of the amount that our government subsequently agreed to pay on advice from our Isthmian Canal Commission. Up to date, the Washington authorities have simply succeeded in making a bad muddle. The Government of the United States has no business whatever to take money out of the treasury in order to go into foreign countries and create highways for international commerce. The world's Captains of Industry and Commerce are abundantly able to create their own highways, if a canal is to be built on those motives.

**Government
Work for
Government
Ends.**

The canal that the people of the United States had desired and meant to build,—when they accepted the idea of making it a government enterprise,—was one which should primarily serve government purposes. The motive was to double our naval efficiency, and promote the safety of our coasts, by providing a short cut at a point advantageous for the strategical purposes of the United States, as well as for the promotion of American commerce. It was the general opinion in this country that the Nicaragua route would best serve these ends. But the United States will not be justified in adopting the Nicaragua route unless it acquires an ample strip of territory and constructs the canal upon soil as truly its own as if it were digging across the State of Florida. Meanwhile, we are getting on without an isthmian canal, and we can well afford to have the enterprise delayed again, and yet again, if thereby we may learn to go about the business in a sound way, and may escape the entanglements of a diplomacy playing at cross-purposes with the real aims and objects of the American people.

**Affairs in
Venezuela.**

There were reports, last month, of an impending conflict between Colombia and Venezuela. President Castro, of Venezuela, was busy moving troops toward the Colombian frontier. Castro had been in active alliance with the Colombian insurgents, who are now placated or suppressed. Between his government of Venezuela and the existing government of Colombia there is every reason for antipathy. The general situation in Venezuela is far from being settled and comfortable. Revolutionary activity is not wholly suppressed, and the country was in a turmoil last month on account of decisions adverse to Venezuela, which the umpires had begun to render in the settlement of the claims of the foreign creditors, in accordance with the pro-

ocols agreed upon at Washington. The largest of these decisions was that rendered in favor of the Belgian company that owns the Caracas water works, which was awarded a claim for \$2,000,000. The rage of the Venezuelan public and press has been shown in an almost inconceivable recklessness of expression. The anti-foreign feeling throughout the country is stronger than ever. The matters in the Venezuela dispute that were referred to The Hague for arbitration are awaiting the selection of new judges by the Czar,—two of those originally chosen being unable to act because their governments (those of Switzerland and Denmark) had decided to enter the list of nations having claims of their own against Venezuela.

**What of
Currency
Reform?**

Although the November meeting of Congress is primarily for confirming the commercial treaty with Cuba, it can hardly avoid showing some interest in the status of the isthmian canal question due to the action of Colombia, and it has been expected by the country that it would especially concern itself with the task,—so commonly declared to be necessary,—of providing for an improved currency system. It was expected, last spring, that the Republican leaders of the Senate would by November be prepared to present the draft of a currency bill that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury would in principle have endorsed, and one that the Speaker and leading members of the House would be willing in the main to accept. It is by no means clear, however, that any measure is to be brought forward with the claim that it has the requisite support to insure its adoption. Even for those who have given the question much study it involves difficulties. The time-honored currency system of our national banking act, as everybody knows, has been rendered insufficient by reason of the paying-off of much of the Government debt and the high price of the bonds that remain outstanding. At the current market price, many banks do not find it profitable to own bonds and deposit them with the Government as security for the issue of circulating notes. Thus, the volume of our bank-note currency has shown a general tendency to diminish, not only relatively to the total monetary circulation, but also in absolute amount.

**What the
Experts
Propose.**

Under these circumstances, the leading banking and financial experts of the country have for some years been of opinion that the banks should be allowed to issue notes upon some other form of security than United States Government bonds. Most

of these experts have come to the conclusion that under proper safeguards it would be well to allow the banks to issue notes upon the security of their general assets, without depositing any bonds or other collateral. This plan, known as that of asset currency, includes the collection by the Government of a tax upon bank-note circulation large enough to provide a fund which would suffice to insure the safety of all outstanding notes, and would justify the Government itself in guaranteeing the issues, and thus protecting the people in the use of these notes as good and sound money. For our own part, we should have no objection to a plan of this kind, with details worked out by the Bankers' Association of the United States and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury,—provided all notes issued were backed by the Government, like the present bank notes. It is well known that Secretary Shaw and his predecessor, Mr. Gage, both believe in the entire feasibility of such a plan.

*The
Aldrich
Proposal.*

It is not, however, regarded as possible at present to persuade Congress to adopt a system that seems to involve so radical a change. It is believed that the only thing that can be done at present is to proceed from the standpoint of the existing system. Senator Aldrich, last spring, proposed partial relief by a method perfectly simple and easy to understand. He proposed so to change the law as to permit the banks to place with the Comptroller of the Currency, as a basis—if not for the issue of bank notes, at least for the obtaining of government deposits—not merely the bonds of the United States Government, but also those of the States of the Union, of municipal governments meeting proper requirements, and of certain designated railway corporations where such bonds possess a standard character and have a stable and “gilt-edged” value. That such a system would work in practice, and that it might be made at times to afford a very considerable relief of the money market, is not to be denied. But in the designation of the particular bonds and securities to be put on the favored list by the Government, the plan is liable to abuses and open to objection.

*Secretary
Shaw's Latest
Views.*

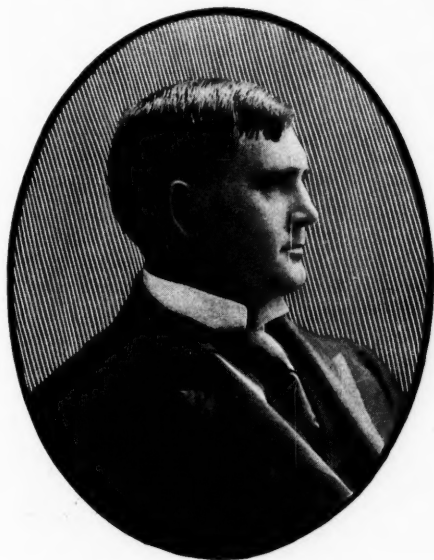
Secretary Shaw, last month, in a speech at Chicago, declared himself to be in favor, for the present, of allowing such banks as maintain a note circulation based upon the deposit of government bonds to increase that circulation in times of emergency to the extent of 50 per cent. without depositing any additional security. This increased circulation would be subject to an annual tax of 6 per

cent., and the banks would thus have no motive for keeping it outstanding except in times of special demand for currency,—chiefly at times when the crops are being moved on a basis of cash payments, and when the use of currency is especially large. This particular proposal is one that Mr. Dawes, when Comptroller of the Currency, warmly favored. Meanwhile Secretary Shaw has been doing his best to keep currency in circulation by developing the plan of depositing accumulated government funds in a series of designated banks, particularly in the South and West, where an ample supply of money would presumably most help the agricultural industries. The total amount of government money distributed among depository banks was approaching \$150,000,000 last month, and Secretary Shaw announced that he had a good many more millions ready to distribute, under proper conditions, if needed. It is not likely that the people of the country at large will this year feel the need of increased currency in such a way as to make them very keen or specific in their demand that Congress shall provide new currency legislation. Yet the subject demands serious treatment.

*Chairman
Fowler's Plan.*

Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, chairman of the currency committee of the House of Representatives, has continued during the summer and autumn his studies of the currency question, and his conferences with bankers and business men throughout the land, and he is expected to propose legislation of an interesting character. His plan, as announced last month, would provide for the placing of all public moneys on deposit with the banks, the Government to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent. His bill will permit the banks to issue so-called asset or credit currency to a certain limit,—5 per cent. of such currency to be deposited in gold with the Government. A yearly tax of 1 per cent. on circulation would have to be paid by the banks; and this tax, together with the 5 per cent. reserve, and in addition to the interest money received by the Government on the deposit of public moneys, would constitute a fund to be used in part for insuring the safety of the circulating notes, and in part for the gradual retirement of the existing greenbacks by their replacement with gold certificates. Mr. Fowler has thought so much on the subject that all these provisions are to his mind as simple and as clear as the alphabet. But it is to be feared that it will be hard to make the country as a whole understand the scheme well enough to give it confidence and support.

Even if no legislation should be secured at present, the process of educating the country will go steadily on; and out of the efforts of men like Mr. Fowler, and other authorities, we shall in due time evolve a system better than any we have ever had before. There is cer-



HON. CHARLES N. FOWLER, OF NEW JERSEY.

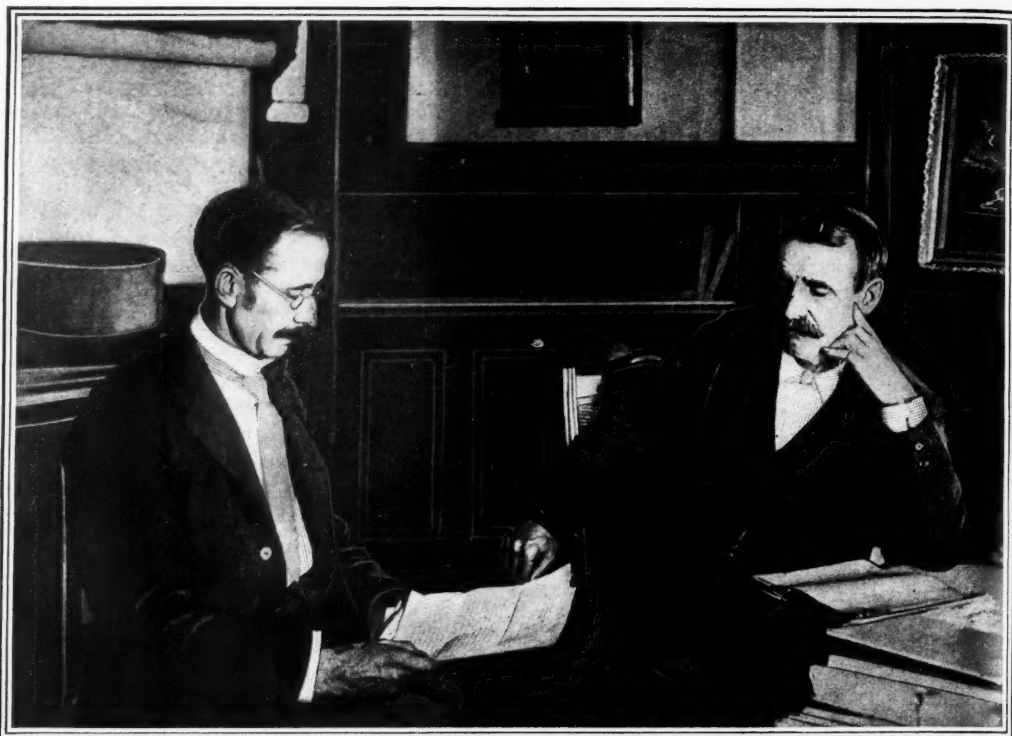
tainly a wide difference between the measure proposed in Chicago by Secretary Shaw, in his speech last month before the Merchants' and Travelers' Association, and the plan of Mr. Fowler, as set forth before the Indiana bankers at South Bend. As for the views of Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, and Spooner, who have been working on the currency subject for months past, it is believed that they will propose some moderate measure of a remedial sort that will fall far short either of the Shaw plan on the one hand, or the Fowler plan on the other. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who is to be speaker of the new Congress, has yet to be convinced that the country is in dire need of any new currency legislation whatsoever.

Shaping Party Issues. As the Presidential year approaches, it is inevitable that the opposition party, while casting about for a candidate, should also be instinctively trying to develop a consistent opposition attitude upon current questions. The Democratic party must perforce next year try to find issues in the tariff question, and in that of the trusts, and in business conditions. The Republicans cannot now

attempt to revise the tariff, and they will have to enter the campaign next year defending the protective policy on general principles, and promising rather vaguely to try to revise the Dingley schedules in 1906. This will give the Democrats a legitimate opportunity to talk about tariff reform and the relation of the tariff to monopolies. It is agreed by the Republican leaders that the present Republican Congress is not to disturb the tariff; nor is this new Congress likely to be progressive enough to advance the reciprocity policy very far. The Republicans will probably have to rely more upon the deserved popularity of President Roosevelt than upon any other party asset,—except, of course, that valuable kind of capital which the party in power is always able to derive from a condition of general prosperity. The collapse of the Wall Street speculative boom in railroad shares and trust stocks, and the check upon building and various other kinds of industry caused by the unwise demands of organized labor, will have had some effect to reduce the consuming power of the people, and, therefore, to lessen the prosperity of general trade. This partial ebbing of the high tide of the past two or three years will be further aided by the expected failure of a part of the corn crop, due to a late and wet season and early frosts last month in the Northwest. It does not follow, however, that the business outlook is at all gloomy. Indeed, there seems no likelihood that within the next year or two we shall drop from a period of good times to a period of depression. Thus, the Republican chances are not likely to be much endangered by a disappearance of the McKinley wave of prosperity.

*Republican
Ideals and
Practices.*

Perhaps a greater danger for the Republican party lurks in the feeling widely prevalent that the Republican government as a whole is not living up to President Roosevelt's administrative ideals, and that such scandals as those that have been discovered in the Post-Office Department are not being eliminated with sufficient thoroughness and vigor. There can be no doubt that the President himself appreciates the fact that his political interest as well as his public duty lies in the most unsparing effort to discover, expose, and punish every instance of official misconduct. The course pursued thus far in the endeavor to rid the Post-Office Department of its corrupt officials has been both sincere and energetic. Mr. Bristow, Fourth Assistant-Postmaster-General, has pushed the inquiry without fear or favor, with the full support of the Postmaster-General and of the President. These postal scandals are not essentially of a partisan nature



By courtesy of the New York Herald.

FOURTH ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW, CONFERRING WITH HIS CHIEF, MR. PAYNE, ON THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

or origin; and the Republican administration ought at least to be helped as much by its discovery of wrongs and its application of remedies as it is hurt by the fact that these evils have existed in a time of Republican rule. Nevertheless, the Democrats will make some political capital out of these conditions, and they will write large upon their banners the old war-cry, "Turn the rascals out!"

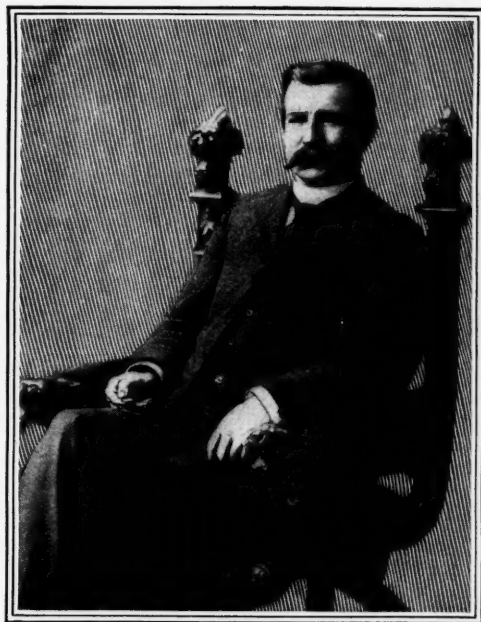
Delaware—the Party's Joy and Pride. The Post-Office Department was subjected to a great fire of criticism last month on account of the removal for political reasons of a postmistress in Delaware. This criticism was doubtless the harder for the Postmaster-General to endure, because of his consciousness that never for half a century has there been so little use made of the fourth-class post-office for political purposes as during the past year. The post-office case in question is not important enough to merit much discussion for its own sake. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it has grown out of the vicious solution of the Addicks deadlock in Delaware, thanks to the bad politics and bad morals of the

National Republican organization, and to the unfortunate failure of President Roosevelt to deal with the Delaware situation in accordance with his own instincts and the demands of the best public opinion of both parties throughout the United States. There is nothing in the recent record of the Republican party that will be so likely to damage it with high-minded and thoughtful citizens in next year's campaign as its miserable and stupid compromise with Addicksism in Delaware. It was an exceedingly small and very ill-served mess of pottage for which the Republican National Committee sacrificed all sense of decency when it fixed up the deal that gave Delaware its present representation in the Senate.

Judge Taft to Succeed Secretary Root.

The Philippine question is not likely to do much service on either side in next year's political campaign. It is too soon for the Republicans to justify Philippine annexation by a showing of brilliant results, while, on the other hand, the fact of American possession is too well established for further Democratic criticism. The actual ad-

ministration of Philippine affairs has been so excellent and so free from partisanship that it cannot be successfully assailed. Governor Taft comes home in the near future to take a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, and his place as governor-general is to be filled by the promotion of Gen. Luke E. Wright, who has ranked next to Mr. Taft in the Philippine Commission, and has been acting governor-general during Mr. Taft's absences. General Wright, who for years was attorney-general of Tennessee, is just as prominent a member of the Democratic party as Judge Taft is of the Republican. Both men are of such high character and ability as to do great credit to American citizenship. One by one the problems of Philippine government are being worked out. In the main, very good order has been established, and our military authorities in the Philippines are recommending the reduction of the number of troops there more rapidly than the War Department can find barracks to accommodate the returning soldiers here in the United States. Educational work goes on satisfactorily, and among other things it has been decided to send about one hundred young Filipinos each year to pursue a course of study in the United States better to fit them for places in the Philippine civil service. The new monetary system is going into effect, and millions of silver coins have



GEN. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

(To be governor-general of the Philippines.)

lately been shipped from our mints to Manila. Within the next five years, the stability due to American occupation, and the substantial benefits of enlightened and just institutions, will begin to show results that will reflect high credit upon the men who have so wisely laid these good foundations. Among other recent government activities has been the taking of a Philippine census, preliminary reports of which show a total population of approximately 6,976,574, including about 650,000 members of so-called "wild tribes." Judge Taft's experience in dealing with these Philippine affairs, added to his many other qualifications, makes him the best possible successor to Secretary Root.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
(Appointed to the Cabinet.)*Mr. Root's
Services.*

The man who will be entitled in history to the most credit for creating the new system of Philippine government and administration is the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War. Peculiar circumstances gave to the head of the War Department the opportunity not merely to direct the affairs of the army and secure for it a thoroughgoing reorganization, but also to control the work of civil reconstruction in Cuba, the establishment of a new government in Porto Rico, and, above all, to play the rôle of supreme lawgiver for the people of the Philippine Archipelago. Secretary



Mr. A. B. Aylesworth.

Sir Louis Jetté.

Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Lord Alverstone.

THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH FIGURES IN THE ALASKA BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

(Mr. Sifton is chief British counsel, the other three being the British members of the arbitral tribunal. All are Canadians, except Lord Alverstone, who is chief-justice of England.)

Root entered President McKinley's cabinet upon the retirement of General Alger in August, 1899. He has proved as valuable a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet as he was of President McKinley's. He has for some time desired to return to private life. Having carried out one by one the larger tasks which he found devolving upon him, he has felt that his work in the War Department is practically completed, and that he may properly lay it down. Before sailing for England in his capacity as a member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, Mr. Root handed his resignation to President Roosevelt, and it will probably take effect at about the end of the year. The President in his letter of reply to Mr. Root reviewed in strong and clear terms the several kinds of important public service rendered by Mr. Root during the four or five years of his cabinet service. Apart from the work done by the Secretary in the two great branches of administration that have pertained to his portfolio, he has been of constant service to the President as a general adviser. On this point the President expresses himself as follows :

I appreciate most keenly the invaluable advice and assistance you have rendered me in innumerable matters of weight not coming directly in your departmental province, but in which I sought your aid with the certainty of not being disappointed. Your position on the Alaskan Boundary Commission at the present moment is an illustration of these services.

During the absence of Secretary Root, the War Department is under the direction of the new Assistant Secretary, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, of New York.

*The Alaska
Boundary
Tribunal.*

The tribunal to settle the Alaska boundary question met in London early in September, when the printed documents setting forth, respectively, the American and Canadian cases were exchanged. After an adjournment for some days, during which the American commissioners were the recipients of much official courtesy and attention, the tribunal met on September 15 for the beginning of oral arguments. As recorded in these pages at the time of their appointment, the three American members of the tribunal are Secretary Root, Senator Lodge, and ex-Senator Turner, of Washington. The three British members are the English chief-justice, Lord Alverstone (formerly Sir Richard Webster), and two Canadians, Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth. Justice Armour, who had been originally selected as a Canadian member, having died, Mr. Aylesworth was appointed to the vacant place on the tribunal. On the assembling of the commission on September 3, Lord Chief-Justice Alverstone was made chairman of the commission. The chief counsel on the British side is the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Secretary of the Interior in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Canadian cabinet. The chief counsel on the American side is Mr. John W. Foster, who has often represented our government in international matters, and who was at one time Secretary of State. Mr. Foster's assistants are Judge John M. Dickinson and the Hon. Hannis Taylor. The case for Canada was opened by Attorney-General Finlay, who is associated with Mr. Sifton in representing the Canadian side.

In Kentucky and Mississippi. The Kentucky campaign turns almost wholly upon local issues. Governor Beckham is the Democratic nominee for reelection, while the Republicans have a strong candidate in Col. Morris K. Belknap, for



MAJOR VARDAMAN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

whom many of the older and more conservative Democrats throughout the State have expressed their preference. In Mississippi, where the results of the Democratic primary election always determine the governorship, the polling on November 3 will merely ratify the decision reached after two preliminary contests of a remarkably spirited character, the last of which occurred late in August. In the first primary there were three principal candidates, and the result showed a plurality for Major Vardaman, but not a majority. Major Vardaman then received in round figures 40,000 votes, Judge Critz 35,000, and Senator Noel 24,000. In the second primary, the Noel voters divided about evenly between Vardaman and Critz, and Vardaman was nominated by a majority of a few thousand votes. The contest turned almost wholly upon the race question. It seems to have been the desire of the majority to express disapproval of various things supposed to have been said and done by President Roosevelt. Major Vardaman is reported to have taken the indefensible position that schools for negro children should be supported exclusively

by negro taxpayers. We are not at all prepared to believe that Major Vardaman can be half so reactionary and unfair as he has been represented. It is probable that he is a good deal misunderstood in the North, just as it is certain that his supporters in Mississippi are not well informed about President Roosevelt.

The Ohio Campaign.

The selection of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, by the Ohio Democrats as their candidate for governor, late in August, was accompanied by the endorsement of John H. Clarke, also of Cleveland, for the United States Senate. Thus, in the possible case of the control of the next Legislature by the Democrats, Mr. Clarke would be elected to succeed Senator Hanna. Cleveland furnishes the two candidates for governor in Messrs. Myron T. Herrick and Tom L. Johnson, and the two candidates for the United States Senate in Messrs. Marcus A. Hanna and John H. Clarke. Mr. Clarke is regarded as an effective political speaker, and he is taking a very active part in a campaign which has also enlisted the services of Mr. William Jennings Bryan. Mayor Johnson's methods in this, as in his former campaign, are novel to the extent of being sensational, and they naturally give the cartoonists abundant opportunity. Incidentally, the Ohio Democrats are trying to cultivate the negro vote. The Republican campaign will be vigorous through the month of October, and will be assisted by lead-



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON.

ers of the party from all parts of the country. The Republicans announce their expectation of a majority somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000. If the Democrats should this year reduce that majority to less than 50,000, they would feel some encouragement for next year's fight.

*New York
City's Pending
Contest.*

As the time approached for the active opening of the great struggle for another term of good municipal government in New York City, the prospect was very satisfactory indeed. From the standpoint of good citizenship the country over, the thing about which New York City is now most to be congratulated is simply this: Instead of a choice of evils, as has so often been the case in American municipal elections, there is a clear opportunity, by voting one way rather than the other, to achieve the most desirable results. The chief elements which united in the fusion movement of two years ago found themselves quite ready last month to act together again, and were remarkably harmonious in agreeing that the old candidates ought to be put in the field. Mayor Low was therefore chosen to head the ticket, Comptroller Grout was selected for his present position, and Mr. Fornes, chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was in like manner renominated. All three of these gentlemen promptly accepted the call of the fusionists to make the fight for reelection. Mayor Low and his colleagues and department heads have given New York City the best administration in its history, and one of the very finest that any great modern city has ever known. If the citizens of New York want to have their public affairs honestly and intelligently managed for another two years, they have only to vote the Low ticket. When these notes were written, the Tammany leaders had not finally announced their selection for mayor, although it was well known that they would try to secure a candidate of personal respectability. Meanwhile, we bespeak particular attention for an important article which we publish in this number of the REVIEW by Dr. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society of New York, which sets forth a number of the most significant things that the Low administration has done for the welfare of the great congested masses of population in the tenement districts of the metropolis, and for the improvement of conditions in the city's great hospitals and correctional institutions.

*Mr. Chamberlain
Lain Out of
the British
Cabinet.*

A wholly new and very sensational turn was given to the English political situation in the middle of last month by the sudden retirement of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from the Balfour ministry. For eight years Mr. Chamberlain had held the position of secretary of state for the colonies. It was his activity as colonial minister and his ambition for imperial development that led the Salisbury government into its South African war

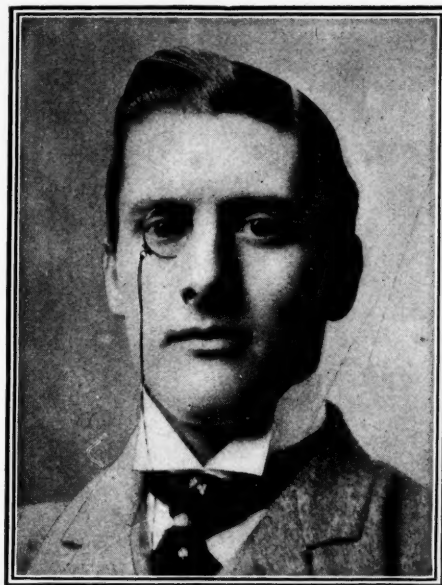
of conquest. Since the completion of that war and the accomplishment of his ambition to acquire the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain's restless mind has seized upon the idea of converting the various and scattered possessions of the British Crown into a real and integral empire, through the creation of an imperial army and navy system and especially through the development of a great economic entity by means of a protective tariff against the rest of the world, with the gradual approximation inside the empire toward the American system of domestic free trade. The fight upon Mr. Chamberlain's new programme was precipitated in the course of the recent debate upon the budget introduced by Mr. Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain favored the placing of duties upon the importation of breadstuffs and meat into the United Kingdom,—such duties, however, to be remitted in favor of Canada, Australia, and the other British colonies, provided those colonies should in turn discriminate in favor of English goods. Mr. Ritchie, aided by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Goschen, both of them formerly chancellors of the exchequer, and supported by many other prominent members of the Conservative party, opposed Mr. Chamberlain's view with all possible vigor. Mr. Balfour, as premier, created an unfavorable impression by seeming to have no fixed views, and by defending Mr. Chamberlain's programme, as at least entitled to be taken up in the spirit of candid inquiry. The progress of the discussion through subsequent weeks had shown the Liberal party united in favor of the established policy of British free trade, and the result in several by-elections had been disastrous to the Tories. Mr. Balfour, meanwhile, had not proved quite the ready and zealous convert that Mr. Chamberlain hoped to find him, and the revolt of the free-trade members of the cabinet threatened to break up the ministry unless Mr. Chamberlain were thrown overboard as the Jonah who was responsible for the disturbance. Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal was officially announced on September 17.

*Cabinet
Patching.*

The vacillating and drifting attitude of Mr. Balfour, meanwhile, caused Mr. Ritchie, as chancellor of the exchequer, to resign from the ministry, and he was accompanied by Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, with the prospect that one or two other uncompromising free-traders of the cabinet might also withdraw. The political motives underlying Mr. Chamberlain's move will become more apparent in the future than they were when his unexpected action surprised Eng-

lish politicians of all parties. It had become evident to all that the Balfour administration could survive for only a short time, and it is probable that Mr. Chamberlain preferred to be in an independent position in order that he might be free to shape his political future according to circumstances which bid fair to bring about some great changes in the structure of British political parties. There was no pretense that Mr. Chamberlain's retirement from the cabinet meant a preference for private life or a lessening of public activities. On the contrary, it was avowedly for the purpose of enabling him to work the more freely and effectively for the promotion of his public aims. He remains, of course, a member of Parliament and the leader of the Liberal-Unionist group, and his close relations with Mr. Balfour are shown by the fact that his son, Austen, remains in the cabinet.

Salisbury.—The death of Lord Salisbury, who "The evil that men do," had retired only last year from the premiership, occurred on August 22, and thus preceded by less than a month the sensational changes in Mr. Balfour's cabinet. It



MR. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

(Son of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who remains in the cabinet from which his father has resigned.)

was Mr. Chamberlain who had drawn Lord Salisbury into the great South African war, for which the war department, then directed by Lord Lansdowne, was totally unprepared. How pitifully mismanaged were military affairs when the South African war broke out has now been made plain by the report of the "Royal Commission on the South African War." This report is a voluminous one, and appears in more than 1,700 large printed pages. It makes ugly reading for the thoughtful British public. It was a painful coincidence that this great public document, with its mass of unanswerable evidence, should have appeared on almost the exact date of Lord Salisbury's death, condemning as it does the misgovernment for which he as prime minister was responsible, and which brought about England's most hazardous and costly modern war. It was another painful coincidence that the closing of Lord Salisbury's career should have come at a time when the outbreak of terrible massacres in Macedonia,—where Turks have been slaughtering the Christian population by thousands, if not by tens of thousands,—has called the whole world's attention to the fact that the fault lies, primarily, at the door of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, who succeeded, in the Congress of Berlin in 1878, in thwarting the plan of Russia under which Macedonia had become a part of Bulgaria, and in handing back Macedonia to



BALFOUR AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

THE WAYFARER (long troubled by Philosophical Doubt):
"Well! now I suppose I really must make up my mind!"

From *Punch* (London).



SUPPLYING THE SULTAN WITH A NEW LEG.

(From a *Punch* cartoon of July 6, 1878. Disraeli and Bismarck are at the left and right, Salisbury being the central figure.)

the Turks. We reproduce herewith a cartoon of that period from *Punch*. It represents Disraeli, Salisbury, and Bismarck as supplying the Sultan with a new artificial Balkan leg after Russia had deprived him of the original member. The diabolism of English Tory statesmanship at that time is now having its natural result in the hideous disorders in the Bulgarian villages and hamlets of Macedonia that have aroused horror and indignation the world over. Again, it is Russia alone to whom the tortured Macedonians can look for the authoritative word or deed that would emancipate them. She saved them a quarter of a century ago, and England thrust them back into Turkish slavery. If she should undertake to relieve them now, she fears that England would not only plot against her in the near East, but, through her anti-Russian alliance with Japan, would seize the opportunity to thwart Russian aims in the far East. The Grand Turk is indeed "between Russia and the deep sea." The Russian Bear hesitates because of malevolent enemies ready to attack from the rear.



BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE DEEP SEA.

From *Punch* (London), September 9, 1903.

The Outbreak in Macedonia. It is hard to see how the little principality of Bulgaria, ill-prepared as it is to cope with the powerful armies of the Sultan, can be prevented from going to war unless the dictates of humanity shall have forced the Russian and Austrian governments to intervene by force, occupy the disturbed parts of European Turkey, and put an end forever to the possibility in those districts of outrages against Christians by uncontrolled Turkish troops. We publish elsewhere a careful article from the pen of a high authority upon the situation in Turkey as it seemed to be in the third week of September.

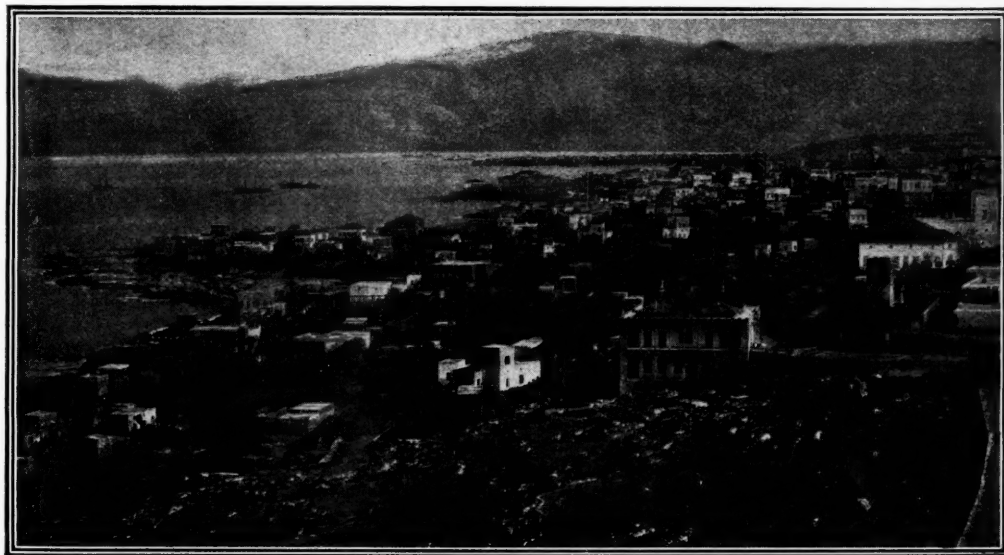
Our contributor is the author of the widely read article which appeared in our issue for February, 1902, entitled "The Turkish Situation." In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" will also be found some instructive comments upon the Eastern situation.

At Beirut and Elsewhere in Turkey. It was to have been expected that the revolution in Macedonia would stir up Mohammedan fanaticism in

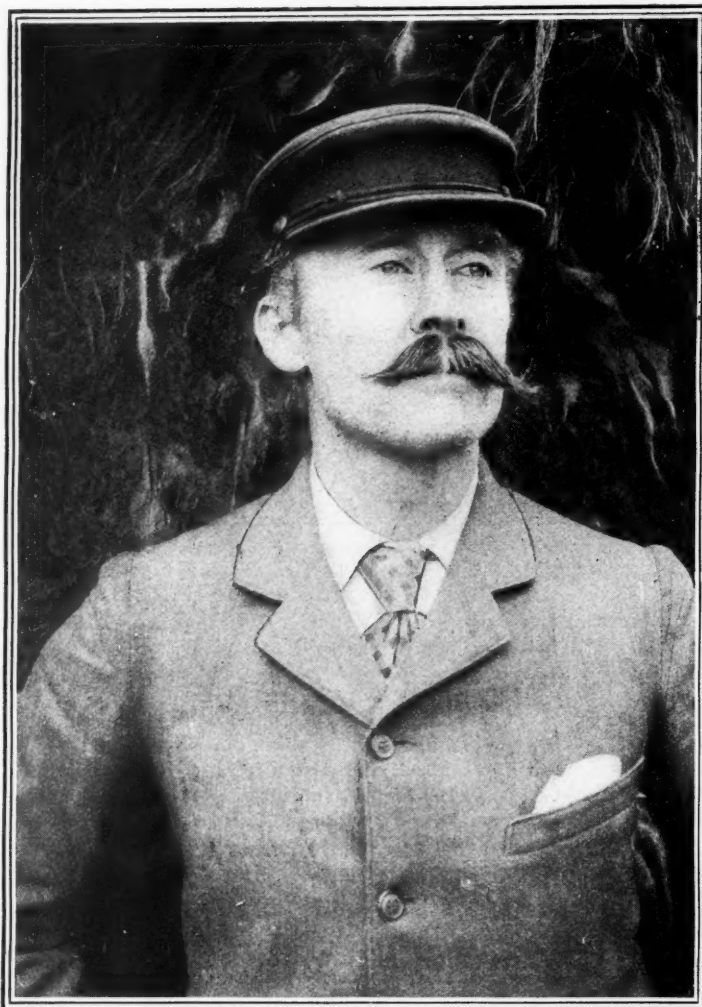
other parts of the Turkish Empire not only against the Christian subjects of the Sultan, but also against foreigners. Thus, disturbances of more or less seriousness have been reported from various parts of Asiatic Turkey. On August 27, there came what seemed an authentic report that a fatal assault had been made on the American vice-consul at Beirut, on the Syrian coast. Admiral Cotton was cruising in the Mediterranean with our European squadron, consisting of the



A VIEW OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE, AT HARPOOT, ASIATIC TURKEY.



A VIEW OF BEIRUT AND ITS HARBOR, ON THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COAST.



COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N.
(Who is to lead another Arctic expedition.)

Brooklyn, San Francisco, and Machius, and he was ordered immediately, by the President's direction, to proceed to Beirut. It was found that Vice-Consul Magelssen had escaped injury; yet the serious unrest in the community, and the worse than ineffective conduct of the Turkish authorities, made it seem desirable for Admiral Cotton to remain for a while in that neighborhood. There is located at Beirut an American institution known as the Syrian Protestant College, which has a medical school as one of its departments, and which has rendered great service to Asiatic Turkey. At Harpoot, there is another American institution known as Euphrates Col-

lege. Two or three years ago, some of its buildings were burned, Turkish soldiers aiding the mob that did the mischief. Our government has been told that this Harpoot college is again threatened with harm. These institutions are under the guarantee of treaties, and also have specific charters from the Sultan. Our government cannot, therefore, allow them to be molested. The Turkish Government has become an international nuisance. The great powers ought to expel it at once from Europe, and ought to place it under strict regulation in Asia.

*Progress
in Other
Fields.*

With all the failures of international politics to justify the hopes of mankind, the world makes steady progress in many fields. Scientific discovery goes on apace in various lines of observation. Thus Commander Peary,—no mere adventurous competitor for the honor of reaching the Pole, but a valuable contributor to scientific knowledge,—has obtained permission of the United States Government to spend another three years in Arctic exploration. Most of the powers, including the United States, have signed the protocol adopted by the Congress of Berlin in regard to wireless telegraphy. The

new educational year opens prosperously in the United States, while in England it finds the Nonconformists fighting the rates levied under the new Education Act, and in France it finds great disturbance resulting from the suppression of religious schools. A great tribute to American educational progress is paid in the visit to this country of thirty of the most distinguished leaders of educational work in England, under the escort and through the agency of the munificent Mr. Mosely. The English educators will arrive on October 10. President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, will act as chief director of their itinerary.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1903.)



ADMIRAL COTTON, U.S.N.

(In command of the European squadron.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 25.—Nebraska Democrats and Populists nominate a fusion State ticket....Official announcement is made that Secretary Root will retire in January, 1904, that Governor-General Taft, of the Philippines, will succeed him, and that Gen. Luke E. Wright will be appointed to Governor Taft's place....Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Knox order independent investigations into the Indian land scandals.

August 26.—Ohio Democrats nominate Tom L. Johnson for governor, and endorse the candidacy of John H. Clarke for United States Senator....Public Printer Palmer issues an order requiring all employees of the Government Printing Office to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

August 28.—In the Democratic primaries held in Mississippi, J. K. Vardaman receives the nomination for governor.

August 29.—Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver succeeds the Hon. William Cary Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War.

September 2.—Pennsylvania Democrats nominate a State ticket and adopt a platform entirely devoted to State issues.

September 7.—Colorado Democrats nominate Adair Wilson for Supreme Court judge and reaffirm the Kansas City platform of 1900.

September 9.—The anti-Tammany fusion conference, in New York City, recommends the renomination of Mayor Low, Comptroller Grout, and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen.

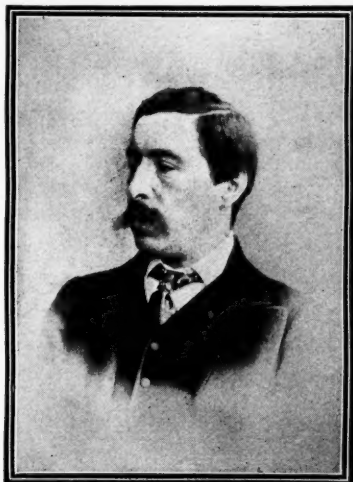
September 12.—Campaigns are opened by the Kentucky Republicans and the Iowa Democrats.

September 14.—Secretary Hitchcock appoints Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, to take charge of an investigation of the land scandals in Indian Territory.

September 18.—John H. Clarke, of Ohio, the Democratic candidate to succeed Senator Hanna, challenges the latter to a joint debate.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 23.—Baron von Thielmann resigns and is succeeded by Baron von Stengel as imperial secretary to the German treasury.



LORD NORTHCOTE.

(The new governor-general of Australia.)

August 25.—The British Royal Commission's report on the conduct of the South African War is made public....The Argentine budget announces reductions in taxation....The Cape Colony ministry is defeated on a motion made by the opposition for the appointment of a supreme court to investigate sentences passed under martial law.

August 26.—Lord Lamington is appointed governor of Bombay to succeed Lord Northcote, who becomes governor-general of Australia.

August 29.—Minister of Finance Witte is appointed president of the Russian committee of ministers.

August 31.—Sir H. A. Blake, governor of Hong-Kong, is appointed to succeed Sir West Ridgeway as governor of Ceylon.

September 10.—The Danish government commission on the West Indies recommends an abolition of direct taxes and of export duties on sugar, rum, and molasses, and suggests insular representation in the Danish Parliament.

September 14.—A delegate convention of Social Democrats is held at Dresden.

September 15.—Premier Balfour, of Great Britain, in a published pamphlet, defines his views on protection.

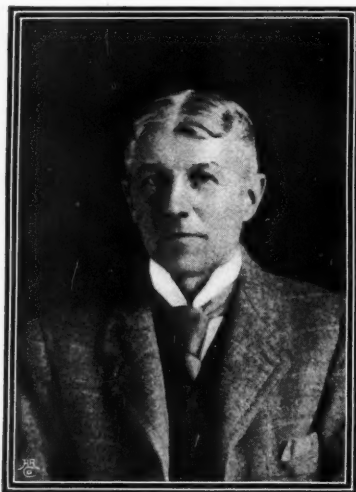
September 17.—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain resigns from the British ministry as secretary for the colonies; the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, also give up their portfolios.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 21.—The spread of the Macedonian uprising causes fears of a conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria.

August 24.—Italy issues a warning to Turkey against the injury of the Italian consul at Monastir.

August 25.—Moresnet (Altenburg), a neutral district between Germany and Belgium, is annexed to Belgium.



MR. J. S. AINSWORTH, M.P.

(Elected for Argyllshire as a free-trade Liberal, replacing a Tory majority of 602 with a Liberal majority of 1,586.)

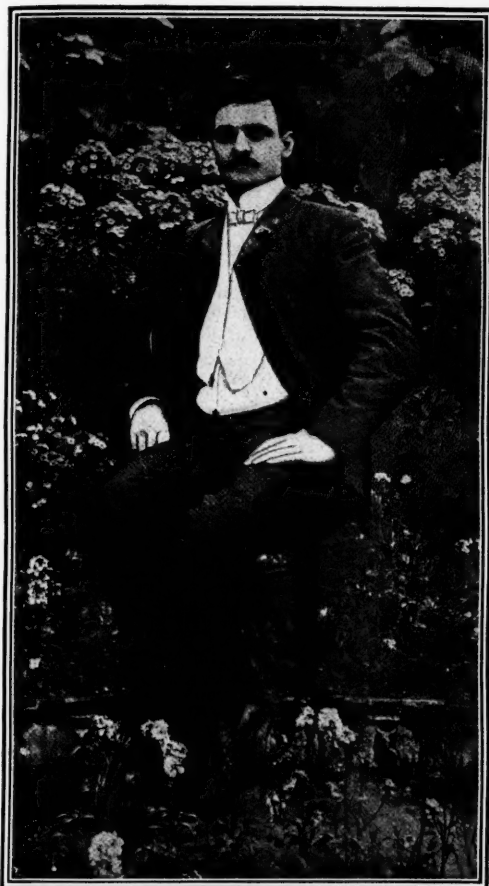
August 26.—A mass meeting at Sofia adopts resolutions urging intervention by the powers; Turkey's total force in the field against the insurgents is estimated at three hundred and fifty battalions.

August 27.—President Roosevelt orders the European squadron to Beirut, to support any demand that may be made by the United States on Turkey.



MME. HUMBERT AND MAÎTRE LABORI IN COURT.

(Maître Labori, whose services in the Dreyfus case have not been forgotten, acted as counsel of the Humberts in their trial on charges of forgery and fraud in connection with the alleged "Crawford" estate; both M. and Mme. Humbert were convicted on August 22, and sentenced to solitary confinement for five years.)



A NEW PORTRAIT OF BORIS SARAFOFF, THE CHIEF OF THE MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS.

August 30.—One thousand Bulgarians are reported to have been killed by six battalions of Turkish troops at Smilovo.

September 1.—The court for the arbitration of the Venezuelan preference cases opens at The Hague.

September 2.—It is announced that the protocol adopted by the congress at Berlin in regard to wireless telegraphy has been signed by the United States, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, and Russia, but not by Great Britain or Italy....The Turkish Government informs the legations of the danger of outrages by Bulgarian agitators.

September 3.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission meets in London; Lord Alverstone is made chairman.

September 9.—The Macedonian Committee makes a second appeal for the intervention of the powers (see page 419).

September 14.—The Colombian Senate approves, on first reading, a bill authorizing the government to negotiate a new canal treaty with the United States.

September 15.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission

begins its regular sessions in London; Attorney-General Finlay presents the Canadian case.

September 16.—It is announced that the powers have again warned Bulgaria against entering into war with Turkey.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

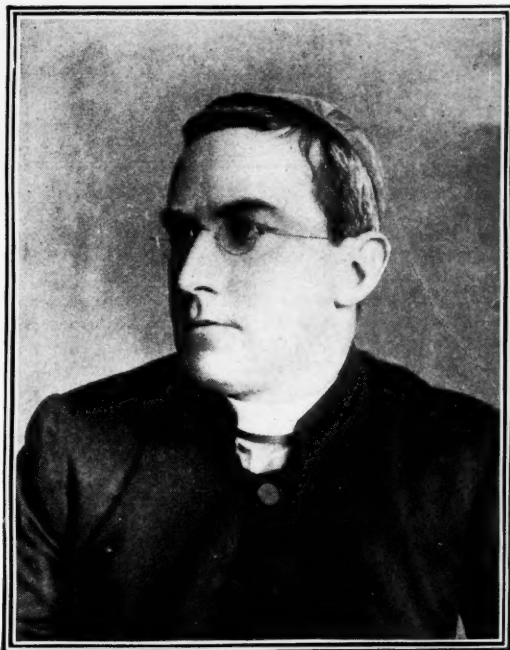
August 22.—The *Reliance* wins the first race for the *America's Cup* by 7 minutes 3 seconds....The British steamer *Neptune* sails from Halifax on an Arctic expedition....The Zionist Congress opens at Basle, Switzerland....The new United States cruiser *Pennsylvania* is launched at Philadelphia....Mme. Thérèse Humbert, her husband, and her brothers, Romaine and Emile Daurignac, are found guilty, in Paris, of forgery and fraud in connection with the alleged "Crawford" millions....The award of the Alabama Coal Strike Arbitration Commission increases the miners' wages two and one-half cents a ton, grants semi-monthly payments, compromises the eight-hour-day question, and forbids boys under fourteen entering the mines.

August 24.—Grand Trunk Railway shareholders, at a meeting in London, approved the increase of the common stock to \$50,000,000...."Lou Dillon" trots a mile in two minutes at Readville, Mass.

August 25.—The *Reliance* wins the second race for the *America's Cup* by 1 minute 19 seconds.

August 26.—The Zionist Congress at Basle votes to appoint a committee to investigate Great Britain's offer of land in East Africa for Jewish colonization....A new fissure opens in the volcano of Vesuvius.

August 29.—Thirty thousand men employed in the



THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE CARDINAL VAUGHAN.
(Formerly Bishop Bourne, of Southwark.)

Welsh tinplate industry strike for higher wages.... Caleb Powers, former secretary of state in Kentucky, is found guilty, on his third trial, of the murder of Gov. William Goebel, and sentenced to death.

September 2.—By the blowing up of an Austrian steamer near Bourgas twenty-nine lives are lost.

September 3.—The third race for the *America's* Cup is won by the *Reliance* on an estimated margin of twenty minutes.

September 6.—A train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad covers 128 miles in 125 minutes between Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Garrett, Ind.

September 8.—The steamship *Deutschland* breaks the Atlantic record for a westward passage, making the time 5 days, 11 hours, 54 minutes.

September 9.—Sir Norman Lockyer, addressing the British Association for the Advancement of Science, strongly advocates State aid for universities.

September 12.—The armored cruiser *Maryland* is launched at Newport News.

September 14.—Secretary Shaw designates about fifty national banks as additional depositories of public money.

September 15.—The National Irrigation Congress meets at Ogden, Utah.

September 17.—President Roosevelt makes an address at the dedication of a monument to New Jersey soldiers on the battlefield of Antietam.

OBITUARY.

August 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, 73 (see page 426)....Menotti Garibaldi, eldest son of the Italian patriot, 58.... Henry D. Purroy, a well-known politician of New York City, 55.

August 23.—Charles Carroll Bonney, of Chicago, who originated the World's Parliament of Religions of 1893, 72.

August 24.—A. C. Cleveland, of Nevada, one of the largest cattle-raisers of the West, 64....Major Charles H. Smith ("Bill Arp"), the noted Southern humorist, 77.

August 25.—John Blazer, a prominent Illinois Abolitionist, 89....John I. Davenport, a former Republican leader of New York City, 57....Dr. Christopher G. Tiedeman, dean of Buffalo Law School, 46.

August 26.—Ex-President Martin Kellogg, of the University of California, 75.

August 28.—Frederick Law Olmsted, the American landscape architect, 81....Joseph Haworth, the actor, 48.

August 29.—Capt. A. J. Pearman, "squatter" governor of Nebraska under the territorial agreement, 74.

August 31.—Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Barkhausen, head of the Prussian Evangelical Church, 71....George W.

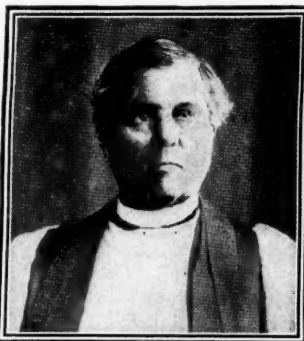
Arundel, a well-known Philadelphia lawyer, 73....Gen. Don Carlos Hasselteno, of Denver, a scholar and linguist of repute, 78....Dr. George B. Russell, a well-known Michigan physician, 87....Rev. J. S. J. McConnell, D.D., of the Methodist Board of Church Extension, 64....John Carlisle, a well-known citizen of Cincinnati.

September 1.—Gen. George B. Wright, of Ohio, 87....

Rev. James Leonard Corning, D.D., an historian of art, 75.

September 2.—Mrs. Julia MacNair Wright, the writer, 63.

September 3.—Dr. Emily R. Robbins, said to have been the first woman medical practitioner in the United States, 71....Count Francis von Deym, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Great Britain, 66.



THE LATE BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND.

September 4.—Hermann Zumpe, the German composer and musical director....M. Manescheff, the Bulgarian minister of finance.

September 6.—Charles A. Cutter, a leading authority in library science, 66....Henry Sanford, vice-president of the Adams Express Company, 78.

September 7.—Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island, presiding member of the Protestant House of Bishops of the United States, 91....Ex-Congressman John Bullock Clark, of Missouri, 72.

September 9.—Judge Charles E. Flandreau, a Minnesota pioneer, 75.

September 10.—Thomas Sedgwick Steele, an American artist, 58.

September 12.—Dr. Frank A. Hill, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, 62....Col. Richard Channing Jones, formerly president of the University of Alabama, 62....Mrs. Mary E. W. Sherwood, the writer, 63.

September 13.—Dr. Edward North, for many years professor of Greek in Hamilton College, 83....Ex-Congressman Colin M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, 84.

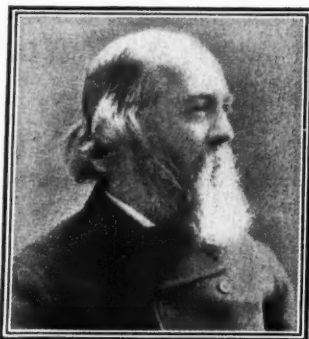
September 14.—Judge Albert Ritchie, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maryland, 69....Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, 56.

September 16.—Representative Vincent Boreing, of Kentucky, 64.

September 17.—Col. Richard Lathers, a prominent Southern resident of New York City, 82....Ex-Judge Dwight E. Loomis, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, 82.

September 18.—Prof. Alexander Bain, the Scottish logician, 85....Ex-Congressman Edward Overton, of Pennsylvania, 67.

September 19.—Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the eminent Homeopathic Physician of New York City, 80.



THE LATE FREDERICK LAW OL MSTED.

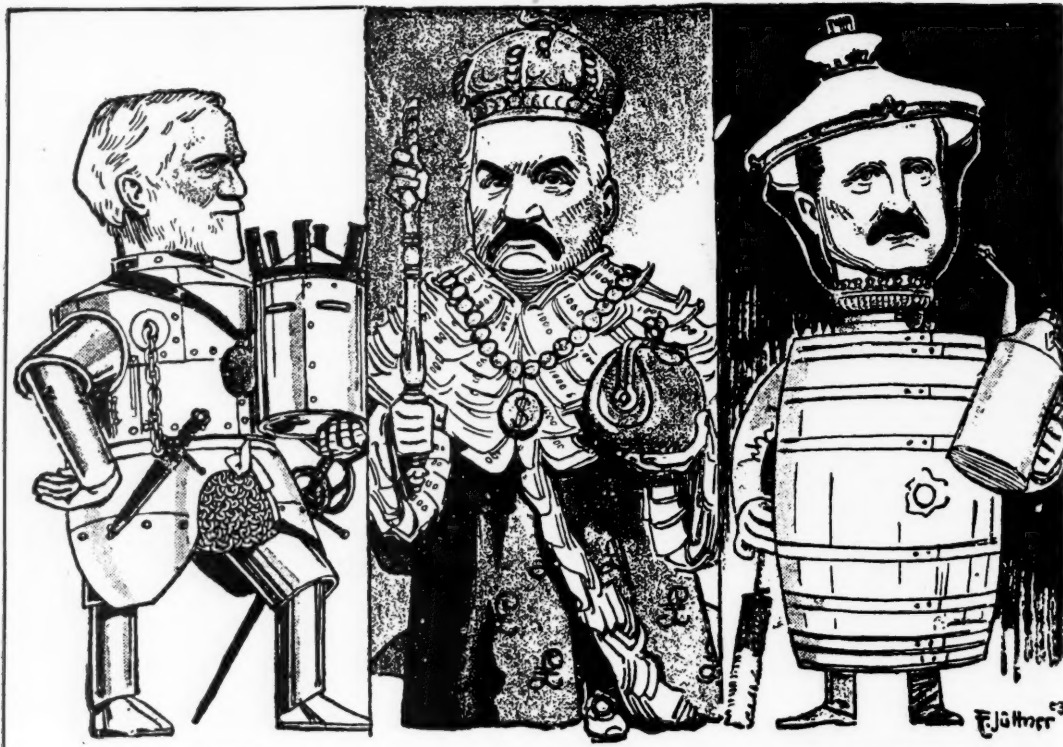
SOME PROMINENT PERSONALITIES IN CURRENT CARICATURE.



A GOOD FOREGROUND, BUT A VERY BAD BACKGROUND.—From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

THE most frequently caricatured personality in the press of the world last month was Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. Under pretext of quelling insurrection and enforcing administrative reform, he has sent about 200,000 soldiers to the provinces that remain under his sovereignty south of Bulgaria and north of Greece; and those soldiers have been carrying on a series

of massacres and outrages that beggars all description and is almost without parallel in the previous annals of Turkish butchery and crime. The policy of Sultan Abdul is to diminish danger of insurrection by using massacre to wipe out the Christian population. This is the method he pursued only a few years ago in Armenia.

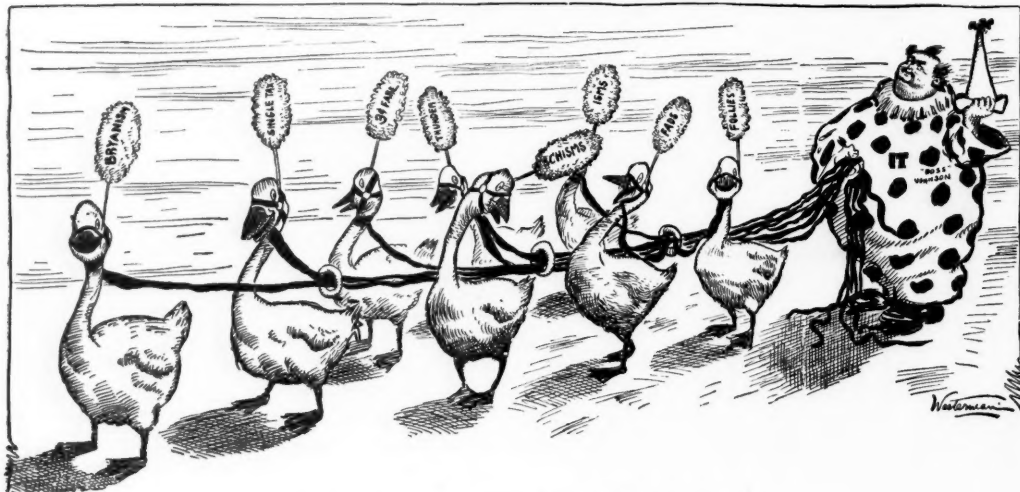


ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Steel King.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
Trust King.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.
Oil King.

EUROPEAN PORTRAITS OF THREE AMERICAN ROYALTIES.
From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



TOM L. JOHNSON AS THE CHAMPION GOOSE-RACER.

(Mr. Johnson is Democratic nominee for the governorship of Ohio.)

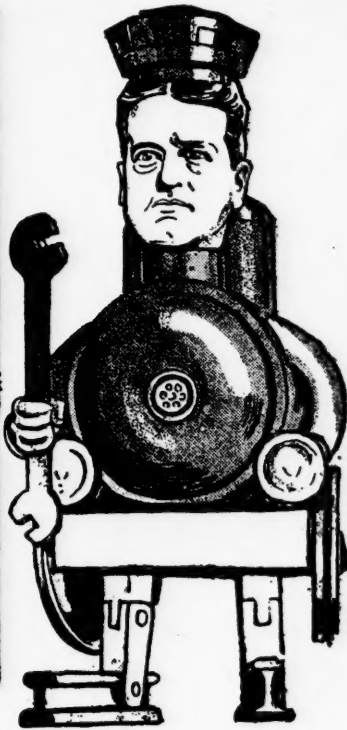
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



WILLIAM A. CLARK.
King of Copper.



HENRY O. HAVEMEYER.
King of Sugar.

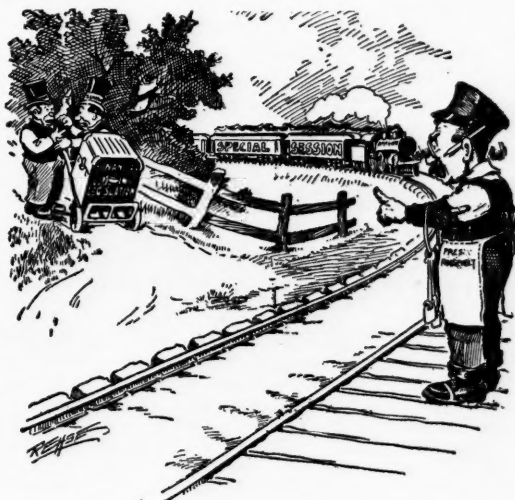


WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.
Railway King.

THREE MORE AMERICAN ROYALTIES AS DRAWN BY A GERMAN PENCIL.
From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



ANOTHER SPELL.
Secretary Shaw applies the handy smelling salts.
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



ROOSEVELT (the baggageman): "I say, if you intend placing that financial trunk on this 'special session' train you'll have to hurry."
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



LORD LANSDOWNE—A SERIO-COMIC PORTRAIT.
 "Owns about 143,000 acres, and can speak French."
 From *John Bull* (London).

Lord Lansdowne is not a very popular personality in England just now. He held the war portfolio in Lord Salisbury's cabinet when the South African war began, and a royal commission has just shown how phenomenally inefficient he was in that capacity. He is now foreign minister in the crumbling Balfour cabinet, and is far from being an element of strength.

The picture at the top of the opposite column shows very clearly the position that King Peter seems to occupy in Serbia, where the military clique that assassinated his predecessor insists upon holding the reins of government. The other cartoon on this page shows the



"DRIVING."
 From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

specter of German socialism as it presents itself in opposition to the Emperor William's programme for military aggrandizement and tariffs on the food of workmen.



THE KAISER: "You again, and more threatening than ever! What do you want?"

THE SPECTER: "I want to tear up that programme of yours."

From *The Town Crier* (London).



ROBBING A SCARECROW.

Helping himself to wearing apparel.

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

Mr. Chamberlain, for months past, has held the leading place in the almost daily cartoons of Mr. F. Carruthers Gould that appear in the *Westminster Gazette*. Two sample ones are shown on this page. Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the cabinet last month was an event so sensational in English politics that almost every cartoonist in the world will have tried his hand at some pictorial allusion to the event or its supposed significance. We shall, doubtless, have occasion, next month, to reproduce some of these Chamberlain cartoons. Meanwhile, the *Brooklyn Eagle's* drawing,



JETTISON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "We're going down awfully fast, Arthur! We must throw something overboard or we shall be smashed."

MR. BALFOUR: "Would it do if one of us—?"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Don't talk nonsense; help me to chuck this cheap food and these big loaves over."

["But when you have no more sandbags, well, then you have to reconsider your position."]—MR. BALFOUR, at the Constitutional Club, June 26, 1903.]

From *Westminster Gazette* (London).



AN EXPLORATORY OPERATION.

THE BUTCHER: "You needn't be alarmed: I am only going to perform a slight exploratory operation—just for the sake of inquiry."

THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS: "Murder!"

From *Westminster Gazette* (London).

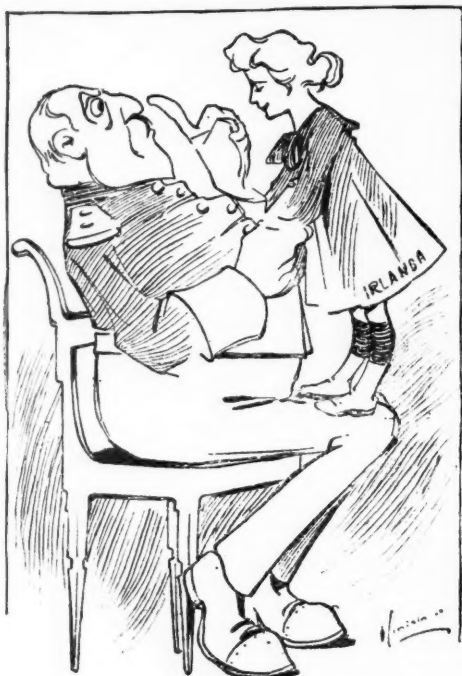
which appears on this page, represents Chamberlain as in the act of robbing the old American protectionist scarecrow for the sake of getting clothes for his new English doctrine. The *Minneapolis Tribune* hazards the opinion that Chamberlain is launching his protective tariff ark on an ebbing tide, and that it will find itself high and dry on the rocks. This is very possibly true; yet it remains to be seen. Mr. Chamberlain is a great campaigner, and he has the backing of a powerful organization.



ANOTHER BOAT DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

Alas, poor Joseph Chamberlain; he seems to have launched his bark on an ebbing tide!

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE KING IN IRELAND.—From *Fischetto* (Turin).

The *Kladderadatsch* cartoonist, whose grotesque picture of President Roosevelt we reproduced last month, has, in turn, paid his respects to King Edward of England in the manner depicted on this page. The visit of Edward to Vienna, last month, was productive in the Continental press of many expressions, pictorial and otherwise, quite friendly in their nature. The two American cartoons on this page need no explanation.



EDUARD DER DICKE (Edward the Stout).
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



BRYAN AND CLEVELAND (meaningly): "Well, Democracy might make a worse choice."—From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



TOM JOHNSON'S OHIO CAMPAIGN.
"All bound round with a 'Bryan' string."
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



SCENE OF THE HOSTILITIES IN TURKEY.

(This map shows the districts of Macedonia and the Bulgarian frontier, with the strategic railroads in Turkey and in the principality. The Dardanelles and Constantinople are also shown.)

THE MACEDONIAN STRUGGLE.

BY AN AMERICAN BORN IN TURKEY.

THE policy of Russia, and the collapse into which Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid has plunged his empire, have brought Europe to another of those conflicting cross-purposes which only accident can solve. Before these lines are published, every newspaper reader may be wiser as to the course of events than is at this hour the wisest and best-informed minister in Europe. The proposed joint military occupation by Russia and Austria, still a subject of diplomatic correspondence and consultation, may embark Europe again on the difficult but not impossible task of improving the administration of a Turkish province without removing Turkish authority. All things became possible when Russia, in the spring of 1896, after the Armenian massacres, departed from the tradition and policy of seventy years,

which had become the common law of the European concert, in dealing with the Ottoman Empire. From the battle of Navarino, it became the accepted rule, a very routine of statecraft, that the Sultan's authority was to be preserved, guarded, and respected until Turkish oppression took shape in massacre. When this came, after a longer or shorter period of waiting, and a greater or less hell of human suffering, some new share of the Turkish Empire was set in the familiar path which ran through a special administration guaranteed by the powers, a native and local administration, autonomy, a separate principality, protected independence, and at length a separate national existence. The Danubian principalities, Roumania, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Crete, have all gone through this suc-

cession of events. If Lebanon principality has been since 1860 in an arrested provincial autonomy, this was only a more convenient precedent for districts and territories too near the center of the empire to be chipped off.

For a century, this process has been in progress. For seventy years it was accepted. Those who watched most closely the progress of affairs in the Turkish Empire felt most certain that, given a certain measure of Turkish massacre, one could predict one more measure of European interference. Whether it will be to the final glory or condemnation of Lord Salisbury that he was consenting to a change no man can yet tell. Only the courts of history judge those who make it. There came a day, in May, 1896, when Lord Salisbury had to decide whether he would risk the peace of Europe by forcing the hand of Russia, determined that there should be no interference over Armenia. He loved peace. For a quarter of a century, during half of which he ruled the British Empire, he made it the object of his life to keep the world's peace. When the historian of our day, half a century hence, has before him the private letters and memoranda of this period, he will probably find, if his search go far enough, a personal message from Robert Cecil to William McKinley in the critical days of 1898, warning him that the peace of the world was in peril if the Philippines were jettisoned and left for the ambitious salvage of a colony-coveting Kaiser, and, as the next fifty years go, the historian of 1953 will hold Lord Salisbury and President McKinley wise or unwise.

So, in 1896, Lord Salisbury reversed the policy of Castlereagh and Canning, of Palmerston and Gladstone, and left the Turkish Empire to stew in its own juice, where Russian policy was determined to have it cook until it was done to a turn for Russian eating.

"Not a drop of Russian blood shall be shed,—not a jot of the Russian inheritance shall be lost,"—was the curt phrase in which a Russian *communiqué* (inspired utterance) told all the Balkans last January that the policy which had left Armenia a hopeless prey to the most awful experience which has befallen human beings outside of savagery in our day would be repeated in the Balkan peninsula. The plain meaning of this declaration, scarcely noticed out of the scene which it affected, save by close students of the situation, was that Russia would not again launch its armies across the Danube or land them at Bourgas and Varna. Neither would Russia permit a new Balkan state to arise to hold, as every Muscovite feels Roumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece do hold, part of the "Turkish heritage"

in the East. With its 2,200,000 of population, its frontage on the Ægean, its certainty of absorbing Adrianople and a frontage on the Black Sea, its possession of the thoroughfare of the Balkans,—for up and down the Strymon and Wardar for twenty-five centuries have eddied the tides of conquest and control over the peninsula and its waters,—were Macedonia once to pass to Bulgaria, a great Balkan federation strong enough with Austria-Hungary to stem Russia would certainly develop.

The clew which runs through the labyrinth of dubious diplomacy and blood-stained event in the Levant has, therefore, been since Lord Salisbury's decision in 1896, that in any event the Sultan could count upon first Russia, and next Germany, to prevent any interference which ended his sovereignty over any part of his territory. No more ruthless policy has been known since Metternich adopted a precisely similar plan in Italy from the time Austrian troops ended the short-lived constitution of Naples in 1822 until they were driven across the Nuncio in 1859. The like Russian policy may easily last as long. Whether it will end in the same merited defeat no one can tell. Certainly no man can follow Russian strikes and riots, massacres and mobs, from Tiflis and Batum to Kieff and Odessa, for six months past, in all walks and callings, among peasantry and proletariat, affecting army and police, officials and the mechanic class, without beginning to feel that Count Lamsdorff now, like Count Metternich eighty years ago, stands on a more insecure foundation than he and the world are aware.

For the present, Russia controls, and controls absolutely. In East Asia and in West, at Peking and at Constantinople, Russia maintains an Asiatic power which governs by oppression and rules by massacre until the Russian inheritance is ready for probate when war executes an ancient will and testament and asks for letters of administration on the empires of Turk and Manchu. Last January, however, it was clear that some step must be taken. Macedonia had had its brief but fruitless rising in October. The Bulgaro-Macedonian Committee had had its military chest replenished by the ransom of Miss Stone. Assassination, at Bucharest, had terrorized Roumanian opposition to the Bulgarian programme. Serbia was nearing the appalling explosion which, in June, repeated at Belgrade the murderous conspiracies of the Italian Renaissance and left the old Konak reeking with slaughter. Greece is powerless, held in the debtor's prison of an international revenue commission. A Bulgarian blow was certain to be struck in the spring. Russian policy, un-

doubtedly directed toward peace under the present Czar, sought to prevent a rising by rendering it unnecessary. Count Lamsdorff visited Vienna. His conference with Count Gulochowski was succeeded by a visit to each Balkan capital, where, as he curtly said at Sofia to a visiting delegation, "he went not to take advice but to give it." The fruits were soon apparent. The Sultan, the first week in February, called out the reserves of the second and third army corps, which have their headquarters at Monastir and Salonika, and brought them to a war footing. The Bulgarian Government, the second week in February, arrested the chiefs of the Macedonian Committee,—Stanticheff, its president, Storieff, its secretary; Professor Michaelovski, its strongest intellectual force; and Tzoncheff, its military leader. Premier Daneff carried the Bulgarian Chamber on this policy, but two months later he lost his majority, and the Zankoff party, in favor of action, reorganized the ministry, with Petroff at its head.

The third week in February, the Russian and Austrian ambassadors in Constantinople presented identical notes demanding reform in Macedonia, and the Sultan, for the first time in Turkish history, instantly accepted them,—a sufficient proof of the belief in diplomatic circles in Pera that he had previously been consulted upon their tenor. The identical notes of February, 1903, as they will be known in Eastern diplomacy, followed the familiar models of a century. An inspector-general was to be appointed, whose control of the "three vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova," or Üskub, would be, even in the command of troops, independent of the Sultan. A gendarmerie was to be organized under European officers, in which Christians were to be proportionally represented. The revenues were to be subject to a first charge for the government of the new principality,—nowhere mentioned as Macedonia,—and only the balance was to be remitted to the Turkish imperial treasury.

This programme was universally accepted by Europe. It received as unstinted official praise in London as in St. Petersburg. There was a brief period of dissent at Berlin, but before a week was over, Count von Bülow was congratulating the Reichstag on the end of fumbling (*Fortwurschteln*) in Macedonia; and M. Delcassé, in Paris, assuring the French public that France had aided a solution which safeguarded all rights, and left the republic free for other steps, doubtless in Morocco. There were only two obstacles in the way of complete success in pacifying Macedonia,—the plan was a sham and the Bulgaro-Macedonian Committee was not. It had

those glad to die, and where men die a cause lives.

The plan was put in motion. Hussein Hilmi Pasha was made inspector-general. It was a fair choice. He did good work in Yemen. He is of the old school. He is, after the Turkish administrative fashion, a tireless worker, which means that instead of creating a machine through which he works, as a good executive does in the West, he seeks to do everything himself, and in the modern state is overwhelmed with details. Given old conditions, a free hand, no telegraph, no special correspondents, and only a scribe or two to keep tally of the heads and the taxes, and men like Hussein Hilmi Pasha have for six hundred years kept far better order over the Turkish Empire than any one of its provinces could without them. But their day is past. The Sultan's first ingenious device to divide the powers was to propose as the two European officers who were to reorganize the gendarmerie two of his German pashas,—Rudijisch Pasha and Auler Pasha,—to which Russia objected, and asked for officers from neutral states. Whereupon, Abd-ul-Hamid telegraphed to Sweden, just now in an anti-Russian flame over Finland, and while Swedish officers came, they have never been assigned to duty. Where Christians took service in the gendarmerie in western Macedonia, they were poniarded by Albanians, and in eastern Macedonia by Bulgarian *Komitadjis*.

For two months, while the snows were melting, the streams filling, through March and April, the plan had its brief trial. The time was spent in a steady stream of Turkish troops to Macedonia, which raised the 57,000 in January to 200,000 in June. Opening with 78 battalions of about 700 men, there were in May 156 battalions of infantry, 37 of artillery, and 78 of cavalry. The storm broke. At the end of March, the Nationalist party in Bulgaria forced a reorganization of the cabinet in spite of remonstrances from St. Petersburg. Repression ended on the Bulgarian frontier. For ten years there has never been a time when there were not armed bands in Macedonia, half-brigand, half-revolutionary, and these increased from January to April. In that month, the country was networked. April closed with the dynamite explosion which wrecked the bank at Salonika and the steamship *Guadalquivir* in the harbor. Next, the mountain gorges and inaccessible valleys north and south of Monastir were held by small bands, one of which captured Kruschewo, wisely selecting for pillage a Wallach town of Greek sympathies. Railroad bridges were blown up, and by September few were left on any line. Turkish barracks were wrecked at Köprüli and

Adrianople, and three forage depots, widely separated, were burned. Twice the revolutionary bands worked down to the coast, once in Yenidje, the Bulgarian tobacco country about Kavala, and again on the Black Sea, Wasiliko; but this is rare. There are three ranges running diagonally across this harried region. One, Istrandja Dag, east of Adrianople, the Rhodope mountains (Perrim Dag and Bos Dag), between the plain of Adrianople and the Macedonian valleys of the Sturma and Wardar, and the third, the lofty mountains, rivaling the Alps, which fill western Macedonia and beyond, Albania. In these three, Bulgarian bands have lurked, seized villages, cut off outposts, descended on small garrisons, and ravaged Moslem villages. Twice railroad trains have been blown up, with women and children. Thrice passenger steamers have been wrecked by dynamite without even the excuse of troops or munitions on board and under the French, Austrian, and Greek flags. There has been no moment when any military success, properly so-called, has been won by these Bulgarian revolutionists. Not a day when some band has not been selling the lives of a dozen members in a hopeless struggle, whose only purpose is and can be to force the interference of the powers by provoking Turkish excess.

All Europe has been hotly discussing whether this is justifiable. The answer will be one of temperament rather than of principle. So far as mere outrage and excess go, there is probably not much to choose between Bulgarian *Komitadjis* and Turkish irregular. The whole land is savage. Brute slaughter and rapine appear everywhere. It is easy to make a case for either side. The worst excesses are undoubtedly by Moslems. Nothing can exaggerate, and no words that can be printed can describe, the woe and horror of the past six months in Macedonia from Turkish troops, regular and irregular. Not all that is told is true, but enough is true to make worse horrors than any man dare tell. But Turkish oppression has this about it that it breeds madness. There is a righteous insanity which oppression must breed if freedom is to be won. Given Russian policy as it now stands, and there is no prospect in any course but the hopeless struggle into which the best of young Bulgaria has flung itself headlong, as though life were the least of earth's goods. Turkish administration has suffered the loss which afflicts all things Turkish under the present Sultan. Much once escaped the old rude methods. As the machine improves, it grinds more mercilessly. The Macedonian farmer pays a tithe of 12½ per cent., an imperial tax of 15, and faces an export duty of 8 per cent., 35½ per cent. in all.

Head tax, license, road taxes—with no roads—and all the various imposts, from 35 to 45 per cent. of the produce of labor, are swept into the gatherer's or, worse, tax-farmer's hands. Heavy taxes exist in all Continental Europe, witness Italy; but at least there is legal security. In Turkey, while there is peace and much prosperity for many, and a steady growth of wealth and population, there is never security. This oppresses like a nightmare. More than once, I have seen the immigrant from Turkey in this country who there had enjoyed some ease, position, and wealth, and who here was vainly struggling for a bare, hard livelihood, and, when I spoke of the contrast, have been instantly told that this was a small price to pay for the mere sense of security under law and freedom from arbitrary power.

Turkish rule, at many points, gives better things than would exist without it. Yet this insecurity is never absent. In Macedonia, wholesale official corruption is complicated by that worst of social pests, brigandage. Yet ill as things were, they are infinitely worse in this awful summer of whose widespread horror the dispatches give so little ken. It is doubtful if anything can make the situation better. All the past combines to render Macedonia the irreconcilable surd of the Balkan. The land is half empty. The three vilayets usually included under Macedonia have almost exactly the area of New England outside of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, but they have but 2,200,000 population, which these States had fifty years ago. Over most of the region one sees great areas of untilled land. For a generation population has been moving. Half-thriving Bulgaria is Macedonian born. Fully one officer in three in the Bulgarian army, 35 per cent., was born in Macedonia. The places of those who left the fertile Macedonian valleys have been filled by Moslems who could not bear Christian dominion in Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece,—in no one of which, though protected by law, is the Moslem's lot light. We all know the Jew's in Roumania. The legislation under which the Jew suffers was originally aimed, not at him, but at the Mohammedan. Of 800,000 Moslems in Macedonia, a very large share, not far from half, is embittered by their enforced migration. It is making a last stand. The Albanian, moreover, has spread from his mountains over the lower old Servian plateau up to the borders of Servia,—Moslem, bigoted, warlike, the very swashbuckler of the East. To-day he disputes in scattered villages, encouraged by the Turk, territory not long ago Slav, either Serb or Bulgar.

There are, therefore, three Moslem populations,—the early immigration from Asia Minor, which occupied the larger cities, first on the Wardar (Zenije-Vardar), 1362, next in Salonika, 1430, and later in Serres, Drama, Monastir, Okrida, and like central points. Many of these were landowners, aghas, with large estates, the fruit of conquest. There has been added a rural Albanian population and another exiled from neighbor lands in scattered villages. The Greek is a city population. So is the Wallach (Vlack), or Rouman, men given to trade and living in relatively wealthy little places apart from the Bulgar peasant population, owning the pack-horses which were once the transport of the region. Two of these Vlack towns have been selected for Bulgar bands for "contributions." The Slav peasantry is divided between the Serbs in northern Macedonia, and the Bulgar owns all the rest of the region, in numbers fully half of the whole. This population, separated by creed, race, tongue, and tradition, lives inextricably mixed in the same cities and towns, village lapping village.

If Macedonia had a homogeneous population, or had even its Christian inhabitants been drawn together in the past generation, its autonomy would now be certain; but an evil separatist fate pursues the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Passing over the division between two creeds,—two-thirds Christian and one-third Moslem,—Macedonia could at best have barely supported one system of education. Such a single system would for thirty years past, in which education has gone on, been a burden; but it would have assimilated the present generation. Instead, over Macedonia, for twenty years past, five separate systems of schools have separated still further a population already divided. The Turkish Government supports schools,—poor, but better than none, and of late fairly housed in the larger places: open to all, but in which no Christian will set foot. For Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, and Servia have each supported schools, from elementary grades to gymnasias, in every principal place and in the villages.

This is bad enough in a region like Macedonia, where the Christian population is two-thirds of the whole. In the cities and towns of Asiatic Turkey, the Christian population is only a quarter to a fifth of the whole. Were the efforts of this fraction,—in most cities only from 12,000 to 15,000,—united, education would be a difficult task. Instead, you find the Armenian, the Greek, or "orthodox," the Catholic, and the Protestant, each supporting its separate schools. Each receives outer aid, the Armenian least, but something from wealthy Armenian

merchants. The Greek schools receive aid from Russia, Greece, and private Greek subscriptions* in London on behalf of "Hellenism." The Catholic missionary societies aid their schools and the Protestant theirs. No one will attend the other, though the high moral standard and excellent teaching of the Protestant Armenian schools attract many of other faiths, especially if English is taught. After fifty years of partial freedom, self-management and practical mutual toleration, the Christian populations of the empire are as much divided as ever. They make no material progress. They remain dissevered, and each of the smaller divisions continues to rely on external aid for an education which union would enable all to support. The inevitable and appalling fact is that now that the grouped masses of population of one race,—Rouman, Serb, Bulgar, and Greek,—once in the Turkish Empire have been set free, we reach in Macedonia, and will reach everywhere else, a Christian population, small, in the minority, unable to defend itself against the Moslem, and unable to unite so as, at least, to make its moral superiority felt.

In Macedonia, the Bulgarian has thus far won in moral ascendancy over the territory. The Bulgar is as little liked in the Balkans as the Prussian is in Germany; but he has staying qualities not displayed by rival races. The Greek, since 1897, has ceased to be counted as a serious factor in the future. He may yet find a leader. Greek wealth grows. Greek influence does not. M. Ralli, the Greek minister, has shocked Europe by his outspoken support of Turkish rule, which the Greeks of the larger places prefer to Bulgarian. Roumania, smitten with perpetual emulation of French models, has become involved in Judenhetze, and, with the best army in the peninsula, has ceased to possess the weight it once had. The Serb, for some reason not easily defined, makes no progress. Out of thirteen hundred officers, nine hundred have expressed themselves against the murderous clique whose crime shocked Europe, yet the conspirators remain in high place. Austria has, moreover, by the twenty-fifth article of the Treaty of Berlin, the right to occupy the Sandjak of Novi Bazaar to Mitrovitz, sealing the Servian advance. The right is limited by the necessity for notice to Turkey (convention of April 21, 1879), and Ottoman administration is to remain untouched. This occupation was begun in November, 1879, and it can be used to prevent any Servian movement under present treaty rights.

Bulgaria remains, therefore, the only country abutting on Macedonia which can move, and while it will do so at the risk of its national

existence, there is no Bulgarian but has the example of Sardinia half a century ago at his finger's ends. The principality is a peasant state. Its soil is held by those who till it. With an area almost exactly the size of Indiana, or 38,080 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000 more, or 3,744,283, Bulgaria has not probably ten men in it worth \$200,000. Life is all on the simplest basis. The men who have managed its affairs have all been the sons of farmers and small shopkeepers. A very large share of them owe their education to an American institution, Robert College, at Constantinople, whose president, Dr. George Washburn, has had more cabinet ministers in his class-room than any college head of our day.

Organized on this plain plan of small income and hard work, Bulgaria for many years escaped the curse of lesser European states,—taxes, and debt. Down to 1886, it was spending for all purposes only \$7,100,000, or a little over two dollars a head,—one of the cheapest governments known. Down to 1892, it had escaped deficits. They began then, and in six years its floating debt reached \$9,000,000. Of the first loan of \$28,556,000, in 1892, ostensibly contracted for railroads, only a small fraction was used for this purpose. This exhausted the borrowing capacity of the state at Vienna, and for the next large loan of \$25,000,000, in 1901, it pledged a tobacco monopoly to the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, getting a 5 per cent. loan taken at 78. Its credit has never been below a 6 per cent. basis, and its present annual expenditure is \$19,556,000 a year, an increase of over double the outlay in 1890; but for ten years past the budgets have made but a small advance, and of recent years they have balanced. Over \$1,000,000 has been spent on harbor improvements at Bourgas, the railroads are state property, and in this thrifty principality the ruler has been kept on a short commons, which has been a perpetual source of irritation.

The Bulgarian army absorbs one-fourth of its expenditure. It is organized on the Russian plan with regiments of two battalions averaging about 600 men each, which it is expected to quadruple on a war footing, when the infantry regiment is to number 4,567, officers and men. This is a less costly scheme than the German plan of having the increased strength small and making the units numerous, but it risks serious disorganization in mobilizing. Under the act of 1897, which last organized the army, it has a peace footing of 2,600 officers, 42,000 men, and 7,600 horses. In war it is expected to expand to 205,000. The Roumanian army, a far more efficient fighting force, rises from 117,200 in

peace to 170,300 in war. The proportion of cavalry is small in the Bulgarian army, 234 companies of infantry to 23 squadrons of cavalry,—about half the usual proportion. It is weak also in its artillery. Of its probable behavior in action, no one is yet competent to speak from experience, the brief war with Servia proving little. Its higher officers have been Russians since the close relations established by Prince Ferdinand with that power, and their recall would disorganize it. Its war-footing, which it probably could not fill, would not equal the Turkish force already on the other side of the frontier, better armed, better drilled, and better commanded, believed to be more efficient at all points, without reference to numbers, by every judge who has hitherto passed upon the two armies.

It is in peace that Bulgaria has been credited with progress. This compact, democratic state has pushed education, has a tenth of its population at school,—our proportion is a fifth,—and, since 1890, has required Bulgarian in schools of its 70,000 Hellenic subjects, who even under the Turk were permitted to provide themselves with Greek teaching. It has in a generation developed a very respectable literature. No one can study the Balkans without following Bulgarian geographical proceedings, and the state is wisely republishing the acts, annals, and letters of the Bulgarian Czars of a thousand years ago. The Bulgarian has developed an intensive agriculture. He has expanded the two crops for which the fat mountain slopes are best fitted, tobacco and roses,—there is something very impressive to me in 28,000,000 pounds of rose leaves as one item of Bulgarian products,—and, while manufactures do not grow, the profits of farming increase as nowhere else in the Balkans. For the first fifteen years of its history, Bulgaria had a series of stormy scandals, culminating in the assassination of Belcheff and Stambouloff; but for the past ten years its politics have often been trivial but never disgraceful, ignorant but not venal.

With the headlong and berserk, if useless, courage which the Bulgars have shown in Macedonia, men had not graced the Bulgarian nature, stolid, hard-working, methodical, and narrow as it has been held to be. These bands have been trivial in size. The Turkish army has been large enough to patrol every sheep-walk, and the Turkish dispatches show that Macedonia has been seamed by these desperate treks. Added to Boer experience, the world may discover that dynamite and the .30-caliber rifle have given the irregular an advantage no one dreamed of. Even 100 rounds weighted a man in the days

of the ounce bullet. The pencil-like pellet and smokeless powder of the new weapon make from 300 to 400 rounds easily carried and triple the absence from supplies. The range is double. The single marksman counts for more. The dying defense of a small band can be made deadly as never before.

Yet success may turn on the general Turkish collapse. For the first time in a century of constant courage and defeat as constant, the Turkish army has been reported mutinous here and there. This is scarcely conceivable. The Turkish line has always done its work hungry, shoeless, and in rags. A small force—not over a division—dealt promptly with an Albanian rising at Jakovo which called to arms the bravest and most inaccessible mountaineers in Europe. Strange tales of the sale of arms, of men breaking up, of desertion, may be but fiction, but badly as all in Turkey has worked, the army has never done so ill in irregular warfare as this summer.

Moslem fanaticism, the Sultan has roused. Long years of rebuilt mosques, of religious observance, and of Moslem agitation have done their work,—perilous work at that. The new spirit has cost the lives of two Russian consuls and the most ignominious apologies yet extorted from the Padishah. It has sapped order and security through the entire empire and drawn farther apart than a generation ago Moslem and Christian. In Beirut, it has brought about, what was least expected, a collision with the United States. This seaport is typical of changes in progress through Turkey. It has grown in trade, in population, and in wealth. Real estate has advanced in value as we sometimes think it only does in this country, and the entire level of life has risen in houses, in clothing, and in personal expenditure. But security and daily order have retrograded.

Our claim and our fleet are but one of the claims and the fleets which the disasters of the year have brought about the Sultan; but as Russia used its opportune loss of two consuls to settle past disputes, our fleet should not be withdrawn until the crying evil of our relations with Turkey, the treatment of our naturalized citizens, is at an end. Since the Bancroft treaty was negotiated with Germany, the United States has ceased to insist that naturalization should enable a man to evade his duties as a citizen in the land where he was born, to which he returned, and forget them in the land where he acquired citizenship which he left. But we have a right to insist on a reasonable opportunity of return for the many errands which take a naturalized citizen to the land of his origin, follow-

ed in two years by a choice of residence and citizenship. This is denied by the Sublime Porte and denied by it alone. For fifteen years, from 1872 to 1887, treaties were fruitlessly negotiated. It is time the question was settled, since the difference is one of detail. To Americans also, alone among Christian nationals, Turkey denies a full recognition of the ex-territorial rights guaranteed by the capitulation. In the past, our government has avoided forcing this issue, and has thereby put at a disadvantage every American in Turkey, be his errand what it may. No better time will come for settling this issue than while an American fleet rides in a Turkish port.

Out of the welter of the past year in Turkish affairs, in which so much has been lost and so little gained, the solitary advantage has been secured by the "honest broker," Germany. German capital, representing the Deutsche Bank, various steel syndicates, and the political and diplomatic influence which secured the necessary concessions, has in the past ten years gained control of the railroads in Asia Minor, originally English, starting from Smyrna, and opposite Constantinople, half the length of Asia Minor, ending at Konieh, the ancient Iconium. The completion of this road to the Persian Gulf involves an expenditure of \$100,000,000 to build fifteen hundred miles of railways. An ingenious international plan, in which Germany gained preferential rates for German freight and secured a majority of a board on which England, France, and Germany were to be "equally" represented, attracted neither of the first two countries, and aroused the most vehement criticism in Parliament and the English press. German capital has undertaken the task alone, aided by an Ottoman bond issue. The agreement thus far made extends the line from Konieh to Eregli, bonds being issued to the amount of \$10,800,000. This works out to about \$86,000 a mile, as the 4 per cent. bonds can be sold at about 80, the subvention will yield about \$70,800 per mile for construction, and there is an additional guaranty of \$1,200 a mile for running expenses. The section to Eregli is one of ten sections receiving a like subvention for the line to the gulf, by the Euphrates line.

Its terminus is to be Koweit, a port in which Great Britain has long claimed a protecting interest. The prospect of this German line drew from Lord Lansdowne the declaration, last May, that Great Britain "would regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and that we should certainly resist it by every means at our disposal."

LORD SALISBURY AS A STATESMAN.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
(Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil.)

LORD SALISBURY'S death, on August 22, allowed time for the use of his portrait as the frontispiece of the September number of this REVIEW, but not for any comment upon his career. He was never much admired by the people of the United States, and certainly he was not one of the especial friends or admirers of this country. In his later years as a ruler it became a matter of necessary English policy to cultivate good relations with the government at Washington; but so far as the Tory government was concerned it was the Balfours, the Chamberlains, and the newer men rather than the Salisburys and the old-fashioned Tories who abandoned the traditional attitude of unfriendliness and contempt for the Yankee nation. The explanation of Lord Salisbury's career is that the England of the past half-century has been at odds with itself, being half-democratic and half-aristocratic,—half "masses" and half "classes." For a part of the time the masses have had the majority in Parliament, and for a part of the time the classes have had their innings. Lord Salisbury had the cynicism to make himself the willing and constant exponent of the selfish interest of the classes, as against the aspirations of the people. As a statesman, he seemed to men of other nations almost always half-informed and amateurish. His career was one long series of mistakes at vital moments.

Altogether, he was prime minister for thirteen years. He was seventy-three years old last February, and he had retired from the premiership in the previous July. He had been in public life for fifty years. He was a man of great personal accomplishments, of devotion to the physical sciences, and of admirable qualities in every private aspect and relation. Mr. Stead,—who, though so many years younger, had been almost if not quite the most zealous and conspicuous journalistic opponent of Lord Salisbury in every critical period from the Bulgarian troubles of 1876 to the South African War,—sends us the following paragraphs, which are frank, but, from the point of view of so determined an opponent, are also very considerate and kind :

MR. STEAD'S ESTIMATE.

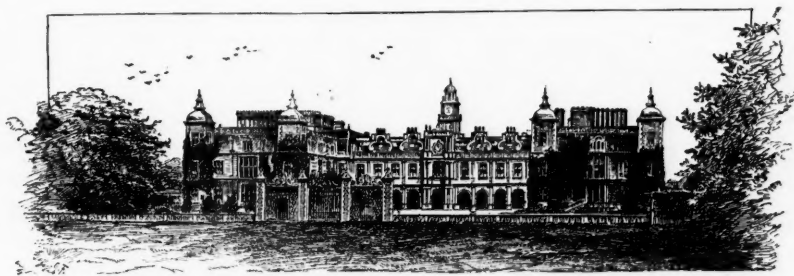
The death of Lord Salisbury, on the fiftieth anniversary of his *début* in public life, followed soon upon his retirement from office. The tributes paid to his character in the press have been

characterized by great good feeling, and an honest desire to say the kindest things possible about the last historic figure of the Victorian era. That Lord Salisbury was a good man is beyond all question. Whether he was a great one is more open to doubt. He had many great qualities. His private life was flawless, his public career was, on the whole, with one terrible exception, singularly free from blemish. He was a sincere patriot, and an earnest, although somewhat cynical, Christian. He was nothing of a demagogue, and he seldom or never played to the gallery. He was a fine type of the aristocrat of Elizabethan traditions, who spoke the thing he would, and played the lofty rôle to which he succeeded by right of birth with distinction from first to last. All these things may be admitted without reserve, and still his claim to be regarded as a great statesman may remain open to question.

The one great blot on his career was his acquiescence in the fatal policy of Lord Beaconsfield. For years no Tory statesman held Mr. Disraeli in more unconcealed aversion. "As for Disraeli," he is reported to have said, soon after taking office under him in 1874, "loathing is too mild a word to express my feeling toward him." Yet within four years he became the facile tool of the man whom he detested. It was a great apostasy. Lord Salisbury was the last man in the world who ought to have done Lord Beaconsfield's bidding at that crisis. Lord Salisbury was famous for his championship of the cause of the Eastern Christians. At Constantinople, in 1876, he had rivaled General Ignatieff in his advocacy of the Bulgarian cause. Yet when Lord Derby's resignation placed the foreign office within his grasp, he succumbed before the temptation, and consented to play the unworthy rôle of defender of the Turk. The hideous welter of bloody anarchy in Macedonia is the legacy which we inherited from Lord Salisbury's subservience to Lord Beaconsfield at the Congress of Berlin.

To snatch a fleeting popularity at home he took part in the reënslavement of Macedonia, which but for his action would have been part of free, self-governing Bulgaria. To thrust Christian populations back under the heel of the Turk was not proper work for a Cecil. But he did it. Nor was it the only price he had to pay for his alliance with Lord Beaconsfield. No one had exposed more clearly than he the suicidal folly of Afghan wars. But the year of his apostasy at Berlin did not close until he was compelled to acquiesce in the crime of another march upon Kabul.

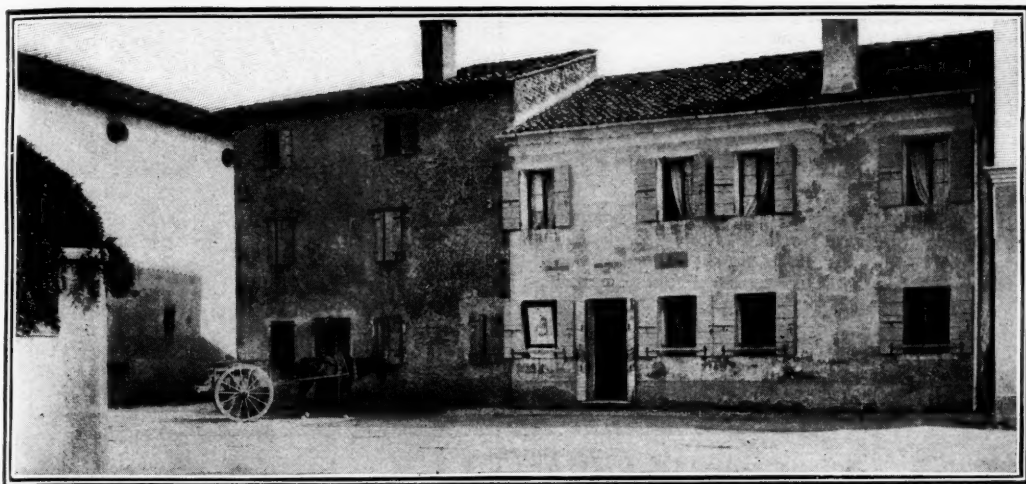
If his betrayal of Bulgarian liberty was his greatest positive offense, the worst negative crime that lies at his door was his failure to check the policy of Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa. He was then an old man, and his mind may not have been sufficiently alert to grasp the bearings of the policy initiated by Lord Milner and championed by Mr. Chamberlain. Any prime minister in full possession of all his faculties would have compelled Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne to keep step. He appears to have allowed them to go as they pleased. Hence Mr. Chamberlain was able to plunge the empire into war before his colleague at the war office had begun to prepare for the campaign. Lord Salisbury failed us badly in that critical time. He failed the peace party, which trusted in him to avert the war, and he failed the war party, which had a right to expect that he would keep the war office in touch with the colonial secretary. Mr. Chamberlain was too many for his aged chief, and we are to-day reaping the consequences of Lord Salisbury's failure to assert his authority in his own cabinet. There is reason to believe that Lord Salisbury realized this when it was too late. But to the last he entertained such an enthusiastic admiration for the Boers that if his private utterances had been made in public he would have had his windows broken as a pro-Boer.



HATFIELD HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.



POPE PIUS X.



THE HOUSE WHERE POPE PIUS X. WAS BORN, AT RIESI, FROM THE STREET.

SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE POPE'S PERSONALITY.

THE election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope came about so unexpectedly that the world at large knew almost nothing about him when the announcement was made. It is not strange, therefore, that there should have been a continuing and progressive interest in his personality and in disclosures relating to his traits and his career. While in our articles last month the more important external facts were presented, matters of a more intimate sort have since been appearing in Europe from the pens of those qualified by long personal acquaintance to write of the genial and attractive prelate who now occupies the Vatican. Furthermore, it has taken some little time to obtain from Italy the photographs of places and persons associated with Sarto's career, and some of these pictures are presented herewith by way of supplement to the articles published in our September number.

The writer who signs himself "Emilio Elbano" contributes to the September *Contemporary Review* as exceptionally well-informed an article as has yet appeared on the life and character of the new Pope. Of Pius X., Mr. "Elbano" takes the highest view. But he does not envy his lot. He begins his article by quoting a remark made to him by a French prelate that "Poor Cardinal Sarto must have committed some grievous sin, else God would not have condemned him to be Pope, and to suffer life-long imprisonment in the Vatican."

POPE AGAINST HIS WILL.

Cardinal Sarto was one of at least three cardinals,—the others being Di Pietro and Capece-latro,—who were absolutely determined to refuse the Papacy. Sarto only yielded slowly, painfully, conscientiously, to the repeated entreaties of Agliardi, Satolli, and Ferrera. He would as lief have become Czar of Russia as Pope of Rome; and ever since his election he has been fretting and pining. As Patriarch of Venice he was in his element. As Pope he is a fish out of water:

Sarto is, above all else, a genuine warm-hearted priest who cares nothing about high-sounding phrases, and possesses divine fire enough within him to purify what it touches. His sympathy is not for abstractions, but for men of flesh and blood; his hatred not for criminals, but for all manner of evil. The charity which actuates him, and about which a whole cycle of legends has grown up, has its roots in selflessness and its fruit in dried-up tears, in assuaged sufferings, in healed hearts and hopeful souls. It is not too much to say that Sarto, who was always a spiritual shepherd and never fully entered into the rôle of "Eminence," is characterized by true lowliness of spirit.

A PEASANT AT THE VATICAN.

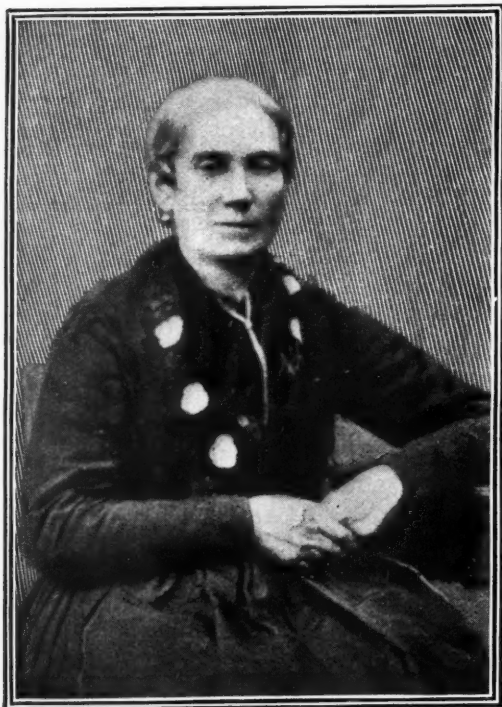
The new Pope was a peasant, and a peasant he will remain:

It may have been the recollection of the modest dwelling in which he was born which inspired the sovereign

Pontiff when lately giving his instructions to the architects and upholsterers, who were about to fit up his apartments in the Vatican, to say: "Above all things, don't make them too beautiful, and let there be no mirrors!"

When Pius X. was a boy, he was noted for his boisterous spirits, ready wit, and harmless jokes:

It was no easy matter for his parents to provide the wherewithal to pay for his education, and a story is told

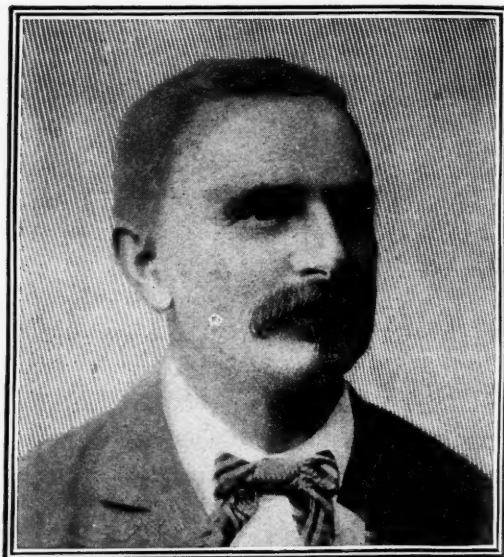


THE MOTHER OF THE POPE.

which, whether fact or fiction, is characteristic of the lad and the man. His mother was obliged at some period of his studies to sell a little strip of land belonging to the family, in order to pay for his tuition and keep. "And now, Beppo," she said, "how shall we manage to get on without it?" "Don't despond, mother; God will look after us," was his reply.

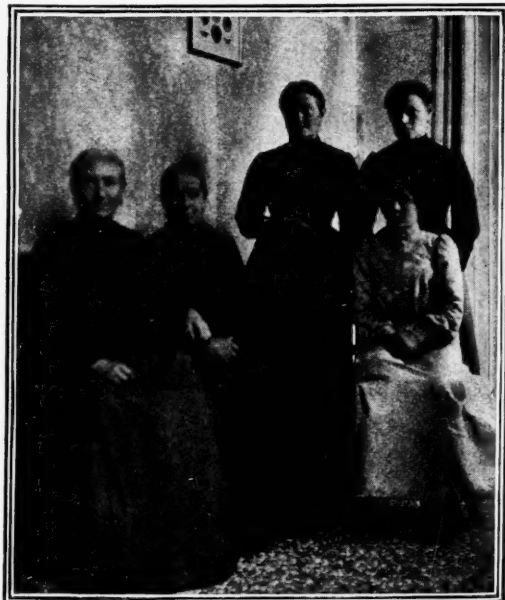
HIS PAST CAREER.

Tombolo was his first parish, and there his first successes were gained. The moral status of his flock was gradually raised, and he was rewarded by promotion to the post of vicar of the diocese of Treviso. It was against his own will that, in 1884, he accepted the bishopric of Mantua, and five years later he was appointed Patriarch of Venice:

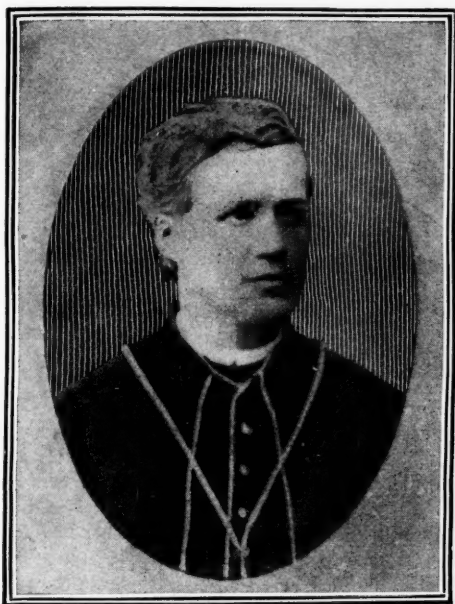


THE BROTHER OF POPE PIUS X.

In the city of the hundred islands Archbishop Sarto was extremely popular. All classes of the population revered him as a public benefactor, and looked up to him as an exemplary pastor. The breath of calumny never once assailed him. His simplicity, modesty, and sympathy with human suffering conquered the hearts of all, while his love of justice, which was not always



SISTERS OF THE POPE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SARTO FAMILY.



AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF PIUS X.

relished by his own colleagues, especially when applied to persons and institutions outside the communion of Rome, caused justice to be meted out to himself even by the outspoken adversaries of his Church. Whenever the archiepiscopal gondola glided along the Grand Canal or over the side waterways, the jovial gondoliers gave a hearty greeting to their smiling patriarch, who liberally scattered his blessings on all sides. When he left Venice recently for the Conclave, it was they who prophesied that he would never return. "But when he becomes Pope," they added, "he will surely open wide the gates of Paradise to us all, if only that he may have the pleasure of meeting us again up there and giving us his blessing."

His habits were simple, his tastes refined, his affections warm and enduring. He was wont to rise every morning at 5 o'clock, in winter as in summer, and having celebrated mass at 6, to hire a gondola and take a trip to Lido, accompanied by his secretary, Bressan. At 8 he was back at his palace in excellent spirits, ready for work and accessible to every one. At noon he sat down to a frugal lunch which, three or four times a week, consisted of rice and mussels, cooked by his own sisters, who always clung to their simple rural habits. These devoted ladies, when called to the telephone on the day of their brother's election and informed that he was Pope, at first fancied they were being mystified by some practical joker, and resented the liberty. But

when the truth was borne in upon them, a harrowing cry came forth from the depths of their soul: "Oh, God! we shall never see him more!"

Pius X. has a taste for music; and what the writer calls "a genius for religion." But his intellectual equipment is not great. Of his speeches Mr. "Elbano" says:

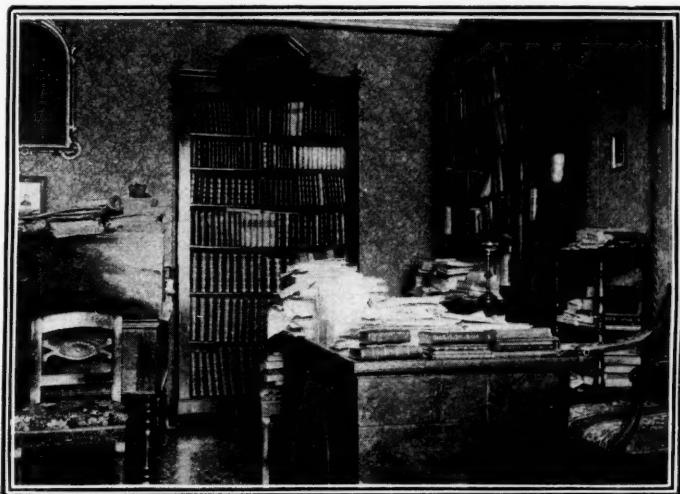
I have read several of his speeches and sermons, and I find them exactly what one would naturally expect a whole nature like Sarto's to write or utter: simple, unaffected, generally to the point, devoid of tropes and figures, almost colorless and sometimes interlarded with commonplaces. But, on the other hand, he has an advantage which many more impressive speakers sadly lack: he speaks with the accents which carry conviction. His simple words flow from his brain to his lips by the circuitous route of the heart, coming like bees laden with the pollen of charity into souls which they often fructify.

NOT AN ASCETIC.

And of his temperament:

There is nothing ascetic or visionary in the composition of Giuseppe Sarto, who is full of life and joy. His singularly handsome face seldom lacks a pleasant smile, emanating, one might say, from an agreeable sense of all that is good and noble in the world; and looking upon the man as he moves and works among his friends, one would be tempted to regard him as a near approach to the old ideal of a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sarto's soft and sometimes dreamy eyes are extremely expressive, and bespeak now a simplicity bordering on humility, now pent-up fire and energy; his well-shaped mouth exhibits lines of almost feminine softness, and his features generally are devoid of any trace of hardness or coldness. His bearing is dignified but graceful, and his gait, especially when taking part in religious processions, is majestic.

The new Pope has mastered no foreign lan-



CARDINAL SARTO'S STUDY AT VENICE.



THE INN AT RIESI, BELONGING TO THE POPE'S BROTHER.

guage, not even French. He is not a diplomatist or a theologian, and in disputes and misunderstandings he will be obliged to rely on the judgments of others.

SARTO'S YOUTH.

"If the diocese of Mantua does not love its new pastor, it will prove that it is incapable of loving any one, for Monsignor Sarto is certainly the most venerable and the most lovable of bishops."

So said Leo XIII., according to Count Joseph Grabinski, in *Le Correspondant* of August 10, when he sent Cardinal Sarto to that see, then in so bad a state as to make the bishopric a most unenviable possession.

Count Grabinski, whose article is dated Bologna, August 5, knows the new Pope personally, without pretending to intimacy with him. Alike his admiration for Pius X. and his gratification at his election appear in almost every line of an article which is certainly "live," which so many accounts of the new Pope have not been.

Sarto evidently from the first impressed all who had to do with him as a boy who would make the most of any advantages put in his way. The curé of his birthplace was the first to remark him; and

he sent him to a gymnasium at Castelfranco, where he had to walk every day and back, a long tramp, especially in the bitter Venetian winters. His success here was remarkable enough to attract the attention of a cardinal, a compatriot of Sarto's family and of the Bishop of Treviso, who saw that the youth was sent to Padua. Investigation of the register of Sarto's seminary shows that he was always first in his class of thirty-nine pupils.

When very young he had all the impulsiveness often associated with youth. There is a story of his finding some young men quarreling in the streets of Tombolo. One of them uttered a curse. Promptly he felt a smart box on the ear. It was Abbé Sarto, blazing with wrath to find his teachings taking so little effect. With all his early impulsiveness, however, he seems to have been every one's friend.



THE HOUSE AT VENICE, OCCUPIED BY POPE PIUS X. WHILE PATRIARCH, PRIOR TO HIS ELECTION AS POPE.

MUNICIPAL REFORM AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN NEW YORK.

A STUDY OF THE LOW ADMINISTRATION IN ITS RELATION TO THE PROTECTION OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE POPULATION.

BY EDWARD T. DEVINE.

THE most conservative reviewer of the history of the past eighteen months in New York City, if he will take the trouble to learn what has happened, must inevitably write with kindling enthusiasm. With only a moderate increase in the expense of municipal government, the aged and infirm who have become public dependents have been humanely cared for, and the curable sick have been given a greatly increased chance of speedy recovery. By sanitary inspection, the compulsory removal of filth, the quick detection of sources of dangerous infection, and the letting in of light and air, under the beneficent operations of the new laws governing the construction and alteration of tenement houses, the health and physical welfare of the great body of the working people of the city have been safeguarded in a degree which presents a most striking contrast, not only to the last, but to all former administrations. The multiplication of small parks and playgrounds, and the creation of new public baths at places where they are accessible to the maximum number of people, are typical and brilliant illustrations of the genuine concern which is shown by the servants of the people for the real needs of the populace.

Even the courts, which naturally change most slowly, under the quickening stimulus supplied by the vigorous district attorney, and by the more vigilant public opinion which is a usual accompaniment of reform epochs, have dealt out a more speedy and more even-handed administration of justice. Criminals who have felt themselves safely intrenched behind the police "system" and their unlimited wealth, or behind some political power of undefined strength, have been crowded unceremoniously to the prisoners' bar, and have been sentenced as if they were but common felons.

A full account of the activities of the municipal administration for the advancement of the social welfare would necessarily include a survey of every city department. Especially would it require a history of the transformation of the Police Department: of the measures adopted by various departments to lower the death rate,

and of the workings of the Department of Education, with its new high schools, its increased use of the school buildings for social purposes, and the new organization of the school boards. The Department of Correction has also to show its colony on Hart's Island, its school for younger prisoners, its island building in co-operation with the Street Cleaning Department on Riker's Island, and its insistence upon the serving of full sentences, in contrast with the easy discharges of prisoners with political pulls under earlier conditions. Of cleaner streets; of greater vigilance in the management of fires, resulting in a great decrease in property loss; and of improved methods of auditing and paying the city's bills, it would also be necessary to speak.

TWO OF THE GREAT SUCCESSES.

There are, however, two city departments, the management of which has a direct and wholly unique effect upon the welfare of the poor, and it is by these that the attitude of the municipal administration toward the social welfare may best be judged. These are the Department of Public Charities, which discharges one of the oldest of municipal functions, and the Tenement House Department, which came into existence within the present administration, although naturally falling heir to certain duties which previously had devolved upon other departments. Both of these departments were placed by Mayor Low in the hands of men who were already, from long experience, familiar with charitable and social problems. Robert W. de Forest, who was made commissioner of the Tenement House Department, has been, for fifteen years, president of the Charity Organization Society, and has helped to establish many agencies of which the underlying aim has been to enable self-supporting persons to remain independent of charitable relief. He was, moreover, chairman of the Tenement House Commission, which framed the law that put an end to dumb-bell tenements, and inaugurated the recent enlightened régime of tenement-house construction and supervision.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

The Tenement House Department is unique in municipal administration. So far as the interiors of the houses in which the bulk of the people live are concerned, it virtually is the Health Department. Sanitary inspection, the correction of unsanitary conditions, and the vacating of buildings unsuitable for human habitation devolve upon it. It brings about the improvements in housing conditions from which result less sickness and a lower death rate and greater decency, and a nearer approach in many other ways to rational family and home life. When the Tenement House Law was passed, it was predicted that all building of tenement houses in New York would cease because of the radical changes made by the law. After the law had been in operation a short time it was found that builders were making greater profits under it than they had made under the old law, and some of its bitterest opponents soon became its warmest supporters.

In the year 1902, six hundred and forty-three new-law tenements were built at an estimated cost of over \$20,000,000. Within the first six months of the present year plans have been filed for a still larger number (six hundred and ninety-nine) at an estimated cost of \$20,837,270. The new-law tenements have proved successful from the tenants' point of view, because many tenants for the first time have been able to get apartments with light, air, and sanitary conveniences. They have been successful from the landlord's point of view, because they have been fully occupied from the time of completion at remunerative rents.

The whole lower East Side is being rapidly rebuilt with new-law houses. In the section between Houston and Fourteenth streets, from Second Avenue to the East River, there is almost no street in which there is not at least one new-law house, and one will generally find five or six on each street, and several others in the course of construction. Under the steady pressure of competition, the demands of business resulting in the replacing of some of the worst of the old buildings by warehouses, factories, etc., and the operation of the new law, there will gradually come about a complete transformation in those tenement-house conditions which have so long been the despair of all who knew them. There is an immense contrast between the old-law dumb-bell tenements, with their foul "air-shafts," and the new-law tenements with their large ventilated inner court. No house that is built under the present law contains any room that is not adequately lighted

and ventilated. This is in striking contrast to the old-law houses, in which ten rooms out of each fourteen were almost totally dark and without ventilation. It should not be forgotten that the leaders in the movement to secure the new law were selected by Mayor Low to inaugurate its enforcement.

THE OLD LAW NOT ENFORCED.

The violations of the existing tenement-house laws in new buildings were among the most flagrant abuses of previous administrations. Investigations made in 1900 showed that practically all of the new houses that were built contained numerous and serious violations of law. These conditions have now totally changed. Every new tenement house that has been built under the jurisdiction of the Tenement House Department conforms to the requirement of the law in every detail. This tremendous change has been brought about chiefly by the methods of administering the law employed in the Tenement House Department. New buildings are inspected at stated intervals, and if any important defect is found, the defect is immediately remedied, or work on the building is stopped by the department.

As soon as builders appreciated that all were treated alike, and that no one was getting any concession that any one else did not have, they readily adapted themselves to the changed conditions, and are now found endorsing the law and its administration. There is a provision in the law itself that no tenement house shall be occupied for habitation until a certificate is granted by the Tenement House Department that the building has been built according to law in every respect. In many cases the department compels the builder to remedy numerous defects after the building is alleged to be finished, before the department will permit the tenants to occupy the building. This insures that the building shall be entirely in accordance with the law in every respect.

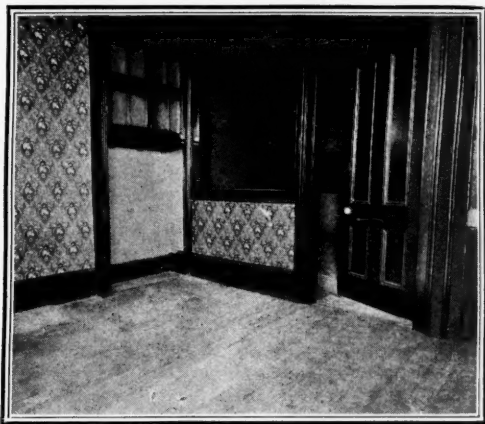
Besides watching the erection of new buildings the department systematically inspects all occupied tenement houses. In the year ending May 30, 1903, the department made in all 269,691 inspections, and there were filed 138,270 violations of law. An idea of the great current of work which flows through the department is to be gained from the fact that the normal number of pending "violations" or "orders" for Manhattan is not less than 12,000.

A TYPICAL ILLUSTRATION.

What, then, do these ordinary inspections disclose? The question can best be answered by an



(Conditions found by the department showing accumulations of filth found in the living-room of one of the tenants, also showing the interior dark bedroom where the door is ajar. Over 325,000 such rooms have been discovered in New York City by the department.)



(Same room after the department had acted. Accumulations of filth and rubbish removed; floors scrubbed and repaired; woodwork, walls, and ceilings cleaned and repaired; woodwork, walls, and ceilings cleaned, painted and papered, and a large window cut in partition separating the front room from the dark, interior bedroom. This bedroom is now comparatively light.)

PICTURES SHOWING STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN OLD BUILDINGS ON WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.

illustration: In one house on Horatio Street a saloon and Raines Law hotel were found. On the first floor, back of the saloon, was an apartment occupied by a woman and a child. To this apartment the only entrance in use was through the toilet-room belonging to the saloon. The woman had no sink in her rooms, and threw water and garbage into a hole in the floor, allowing it to accumulate in the cellar beneath. On the second floor were the lodgers' rooms. At the time of the first inspection, the stench from the filth on the floors, walls, and beds in these rooms was so overpowering that it was almost impossible to remain in them long enough to make a thorough inspection. On the floor of one room, which was half covered with liquid filth, spilled from a vessel, lay a drunken man asleep. The apartments upstairs were in a clean and decent condition, and the housekeeper and tenants complained bitterly of the conditions in the part of the house over which they had no control.

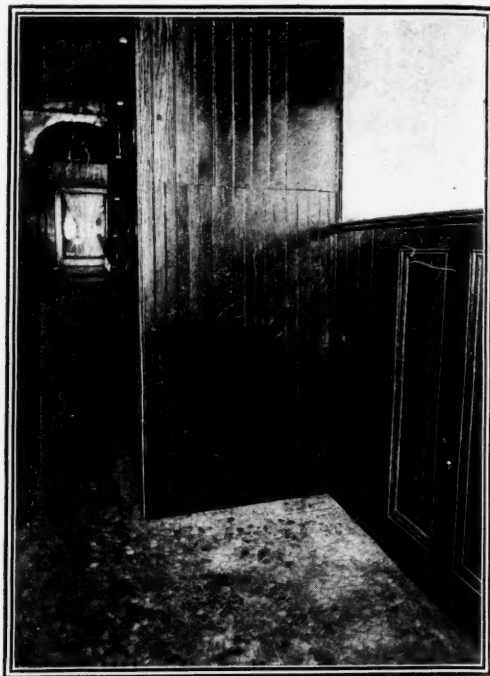
Before leaving the district the inspector revisited the building after orders had been issued to remedy the conditions found. A sink had been supplied for the first-story apartment, and the hole in the floor had been mended. The accumulation of foul water and garbage had been removed from the cellar, and the second-story rooms had been scrubbed and disinfected and the walls painted.

In the early part of 1903, the department adopted a totally new procedure in relation to

the sanitary condition of buildings. In former times, in the administration of the law under the Board of Health, the method of keeping the records was of such nature that there was no means of telling what houses were the subject of frequent orders from the department, and it was left to chance, or to the coincidence of an unusual number of complaints at once on the part of tenants, to discover houses that were in a neglected condition or unfit for habitation. In the Tenement House Department, a very complete and elaborate system of keeping the records in regard to each house has been put into operation. By this system all papers in relation to a given building are filed together by the street number of the building in question. Employees in the Bureau of Records are instructed to scrutinize constantly all of the cards in relation to tenement houses, and whenever it appears from these records that six "violations," or "orders," have been issued against a particular house within a period of six months, it then becomes incumbent upon the employee to refer these records to the head of the bureau, who again scrutinizes them to determine from the nature of the orders that have been issued whether there is apparent neglect of the building on the part of the owner or other responsible person. If it appears that there has been such neglect, the house is classed as a "neglected house," and a letter is forwarded to the deputy commissioner by the registrar of records, calling attention to the frequency of orders against this



(Hall totally dark. Picture taken by flashlight. Sink sole source of water supply. Slops on floors, accumulations of foul water under sink, saturated and decayed woodwork, corroded, worn out and filthy metal flashing under faucet, fouling of floor surfaces around sink which tenants on this floor used for drinking purposes, cooking, washing of clothes, and personal cleanliness.)



(The picture shows the same hallway with the sink removed, which is placed in the individual kitchens on each floor. No longer any common sinks used by several families, and therefore neglected. The hallway flooring, instead of old wooden flooring, is now a fine tiled, mosaic floor, which permits of being readily cleaned and flushed with water. All of this resulting from department's action.)

COMMON SINK IN PUBLIC HALL, ALLEN STREET, AS FOUND BY TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

particular building, and the nature of such orders.

The matter is then referred to a special inspector, who spends his entire time on this work. He carefully studies all the orders that have been issued by the department, and then goes to the building to determine whether the house is neglected, and what its present condition is. He makes a complete and thorough inspection of the whole house, and reports to the department: First, whether the house is in such condition as to be unfit for human habitation, and, therefore, to warrant having the tenants put out; second, whether the house is neglected or not; third, if neglected, whether the janitor or housekeeper is competent or incompetent. In this connection, he is instructed to note whether the janitor is a man or woman; whether he or she has other employment, and of what nature; how many houses the janitor is responsible for; if a woman, whether she has a family of children to take care of in addition to the house,

and how many; also the nationality of the janitor and his or her general capability.

If, as a result of this careful inspection, it develops that the house is neglected and the janitor incompetent, a letter is sent to the owner calling his attention to the fact that his house is deemed by the department to be a "neglected house;" that there has been an undue number of orders against the house issued by the department on various specified dates; that a recent inspection indicates that the house is neglected, and that his janitor is incompetent; and that unless he immediately remedies all existing defects, and takes steps to prevent similar neglect in the future, the department will vacate the building and will punish him to the full extent of the law. The records in the Bureau of Records, when this has been done, are tagged with red, showing that the house is a neglected house, and that it is to be kept under special scrutiny and supervision. If any future violations are filed against this house, it will be

handled with greater promptness than in the case of an ordinary house which had not been thus notoriously neglected.

Another indication of the activity of the department is, that in the first six months of 1903 fire escapes have been erected on 1,701 tenement houses, and 3,312 unsafe and dangerous wooden floor slats removed from fire-escape balconies and replaced by proper iron floors.

VACATING OF UNFIT HOUSES.

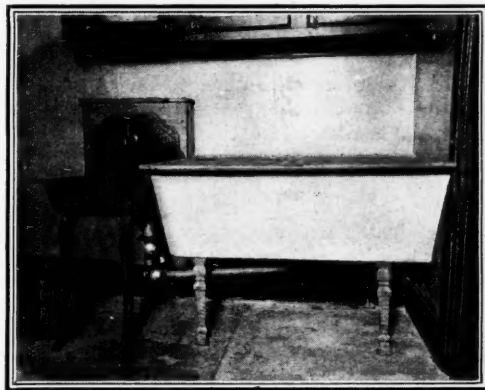
At the beginning of this year, the Tenement House Department started to locate certain houses that, through long neglect and lack of repairs, had become a menace to the health of the community. The procedure when a house of this character is found is to have the chief inspector personally visit the building. He goes through the house from cellar to roof, and makes a detailed report of the conditions which he finds, and if he finds that the house is unfit for human habitation, recommends that it be vacated. This report is then sent to the executive division of the department, where it is carefully scrutinized, and notices requiring all tenants to vacate the building within five days are prepared. These notices are then given into the hands of a notice server, and one is posted conspicuously in the entrance hall of the building, and another is served upon the owner or other responsible person. At the expiration of the five days, the department sends its police officers to the building, and if the tenants have not removed, they are then made to leave as speedily as possible.

Some of the conditions which are found in these buildings surpass imagination. It does not seem possible that human beings actually live there and retain the least vestige of health. In many cases the plumbing fixtures have been removed and the pipes left open, permitting sewer air to find its way into the apartments and through the house.

In some of the houses that have no janitor, the tenants have used the dumb-waiter shaft as a chute for the disposal of rubbish, fecal matter, and garbage. The bottom of this dumb-waiter shaft, and in and about it in the cellar, has been piled up to the extent of many cartloads of rubbish and decayed garbage,—a filthy, unsanitary, reeking mass. The water-closets in some of these houses have often been stopped up for months, the bowls overflowing, and the floors literally covered. The roofs are not repaired, and after a storm the water soaks through the plastered ceilings, or what is left of them, and in many cases down through the building, rendering the rooms damp and unhealthy. Bedrooms are often found festooned with cobwebs hanging from the

ceilings a distance of two feet, and these are bedrooms in which people are living.

When a notice to vacate a tenement house is served, it is generally very promptly answered by a visit to the executive division of the department by the owner or his representative, who indignantly denies that the house in question is neglected or unfit for habitation, and maintains in the most positive terms that he considers the action of the department an outrage; that the house is maintained in a cleanly condition; and he is surprised that such action should be taken against his building. He is then referred to the superintendent of the de-



SINK AND WASH TUBS IN TENEMENT-HOUSE KITCHEN, TO TAKE PLACE OF COMMON HALL SINK.

partment, who goes over with him in detail the chief inspector's report, which is always substantiated by photographs taken at the time the report was made, and before the house is actually vacated. These photographs have more effect in convincing the owner of the justice of the department's action than any number of reports or arguments that might be presented.

After looking at the photographs, and reading the inspector's report describing the conditions, the owner usually expresses surprise and eventually agrees with the department that it is a good thing to have the house vacated. He then proceeds to put the house in proper condition. This he generally does in the thorough manner which the department requires. After this work has been done, photographs are taken of the conditions, to contrast with those taken before the house was vacated. The improvement that has been made is often most striking, and it naturally becomes a source of gratification to the incoming tenants and to the neighborhood in general. In several instances, when a house has been vacated, the owner has stated that he

gets better revenue from it, and has fewer vacancies since the house was vacated, and that his compulsory improvements have paid him. In one instance, an owner was so pleased with what he had been forced to do in one building that he voluntarily requested the department to order vacated a neighboring building under his control. Since January 1, 1903, the department has ordered 45 buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, 1 in the Borough of the Bronx, 17 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 1 in the Borough of Queens, and 2 in the Borough of Richmond to be vacated. In 95 per cent. of these cases this action has been on account of unsanitary conditions.

PROSTITUTION DRIVEN FROM THE TENEMENTS.

One of the greatest evils in the tenement house prior to the present administration was that of prostitution. No one has forgotten, and there is no need to recapitulate the revelations made by the Committee of Fifteen, and it is also within the recollection of the reader that the conditions in the "Red-light" district had much to do with the condemnation visited by voters upon the former administration.

To remedy these conditions the Tenement House Law provided severe and drastic measures, so as to drive these women out of tenement houses where respectable workingmen and their families lived. The law did not seek to regulate the evil of prostitution generally, but solely to remove such contaminating influences from the tenement-house dweller, believing that such conditions should not exist in the homes of the poor, in buildings in which decent people must live and must rear their children.

As a result of the law and its enforcement by the Tenement House Department and Police Department, the evil of prostitution in the tenement house no longer exists. The means by which this tremendous change has been accomplished are as follows:

The law provides that if an owner does not eject from a tenement house a woman of this kind within five days after receiving a notice from the Tenement House Department so to do, his tenement house becomes subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars. This law is of special interest, as it places the penalty on the house and not on the owner. The reason for this is that very often, when a penalty was placed on the owner, he would transfer his property, and there would then be no way of collecting the judgment. When the judgment, however, is against the house, there is no way of evading payment, as the Tenement House Department has the power, if a judgment is ob-

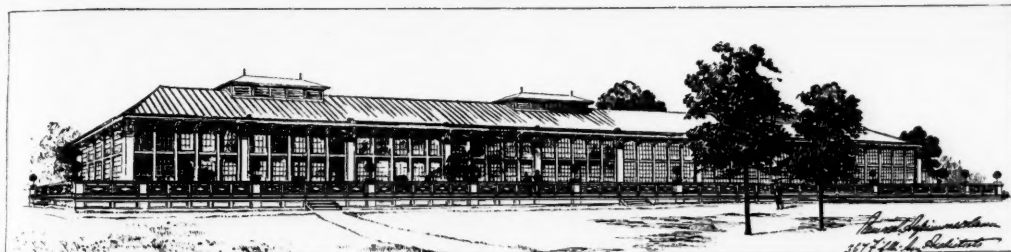
tained and not paid, to ask the courts to appoint a receiver of the rents, and to collect the thousand dollars out of the rents of the tenement-house property. The department has not had occasion, so far, to resort in any case to these extreme measures, as owners are quick to realize that the department means business; and that it does not pay them, for the sake of any tenant, to take the chance of losing a thousand dollars.

AN ENLIGHTENING EXPERIENCE WITH AN OWNER.

The devices and tricks which some real-estate agents adopt in regard to this subject are enlightening. In one instance, at the beginning of this work, after the department had sent a notice to a real-estate agent to remove prostitutes from a certain specified apartment, the agent called at the department in a state of high indignation, protesting that he had never received such a notice before in his life; that all the tenants of the house were respectable people; that it was a perfect outrage, and that he demanded whatever proof the department had. The head official of the department, who was handling the matter, listened carefully and quietly to what the agent said, and then said to him, "Do you think a municipal department like this would issue an order of this kind unless it had satisfactory evidence that the evil complained of existed? We know that there are prostitutes in your house, and we have the legal evidence, and it does not make a bit of difference to us whether you obey this order or not; but if you do not, it will cost you one thousand dollars." Thereupon the agent replied, "All right; I will have them put out at once." In this particular case the house was notorious in the neighborhood, and the same agent had managed it for years. At one time conditions had been so bad that a policeman from the precinct station was stationed at the house all the time to give warning of its character.

THE CARE OF THE POOR: PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Homer Folks, commissioner of public charities, had been for eight years secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and it is safe to say that even before assuming public office he was far more intimately acquainted with the management of the public charitable institutions which he is now administering than any of his predecessors while actually in office. Through several administrations it had been Mr. Folks' duty, as the executive officer of a private society, to inspect the institutions of the department, to promote legislation in the welfare of public dependents, to make suggestions for needed re-



THE NEW SOLARIUM TO BE ERECTED ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

forms, and to inform the public when occasion arose concerning the character and efficiency of commissioners, superintendents, matrons, helpers, physicians, nurses, and others who constitute the army of fifteen hundred employees of the department.

In this instance, therefore, as in the other, Mayor Low was not confronted with the necessity of choosing between the alternatives of an official already holding office, presumably acquainted with his duties, and a novice who would be obliged to spend a large part of the two years of his term in becoming familiar with the work to be done. On the contrary, efficient as the Tammany commissioner of charities had been in some respects, the change began to bear imme-

diate fruit, not only from the greater familiarity of the new commissioner with the general principles of charitable administration, but from an intimate personal acquaintance with the details of the department, which it would really have been difficult to gain as commissioner.

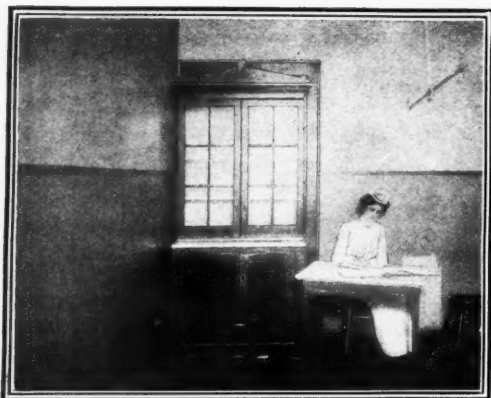
ENOUGH TO EAT.

The complete absence of scandals and adverse criticism in this branch of the municipal government is in itself eloquent testimony to the humanity and administrative efficiency with which it has been conducted. Nothing has been concealed from the public, and the public, knowing how the work has been done, has had no fault to find. Negative approval, however, is but the beginning of the story. The reasons for the quiet satisfaction felt by the citizens of New York in the management of the Department of Public Charities are not far to seek. In the first place, it is true, as it has not often been in the past, that those who are legitimately dependent upon the public bounty for the necessities of life have been supplied with suitable clothing, with food enough to eat, with a reasonable variety of diet, and with ample fuel for warmth in winter; and that they have been cared for, when necessary, by capable physicians, nurses, and attendants. The former constant stream of complaints from attending physicians concerning the food given to hospital patients has ceased since the adoption of an appropriate diet, the carrying out of which in each



FEMALE DORMITORY ALMHOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

(Picture shows glass-enclosed balcony, used during pleasant weather as a solarium. These balconies lead to toilets, which are situated at the end of building. Before 1902, these balconies were unprotected.)



FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT IN A BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL IN 1901 AND 1902.

hospital is assured by the presence of a skilled dietician, who exercises authority when necessary over cooks, waiters, and patients.

The almshouse dietary is considerably more liberal than that which was nominally in force in earlier years, under which breakfast consisted solely of coffee and bread without butter, and the supper of tea with un buttered bread. The contrast, however, between the present and the former dietaries is greater than is indicated by a comparison of items, since, whenever it was desired to reduce appropriations under former administrations, it was the all but universal practice to begin with these supplies. In May of 1901, for example, the Tammany commissioner felt compelled, having earlier protested earnestly against his small appropriation, to cut the allowance of brown sugar 20 per cent., and of granulated sugar 50 per cent. In June of the same year, meats were cut 20 per cent., fish 10 per cent., coffee 17½ per cent., and, in July, oatmeal was cut 25 per cent.,—these cuts remaining in force throughout the remainder of the year, with only a slight exception in favor of one of the hospitals. No such intolerable reductions in order to force a reduction of expenses have been made by the present administration.

NEW AND BETTER BUILDINGS.

In the second place, nearly one million dollars has been appropriated for the construction of needed buildings, besides an amount available for extraordinary repairs and alterations. As indicating the nature of the buildings now under construction, or about to be erected, there may be named a pavilion for paralytics, erysipelas and disturbed patients, replacing two extremely old and dilapidated one-story buildings; a home for all male employees, about one

hundred and twenty in number, at the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island; an attractive three-story brick building, replacing several utterly unsuitable wooden structures; a solarium, capable of providing sitting room for three hundred and fifty patients at the tuberculosis infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital; a gymnasium for the children of the city hospitals and schools on Randall's Island; a dormitory accommodating one hundred and fifty male inmates of the city farm colony, Borough of Richmond; three cottages accommodating forty persons each—one of these for aged couples—at the cottage colony for the aged and infirm, which is near the city farm colony, in the Borough of Richmond. Fourteen distinct buildings in all are in course of construction, and nine more will be begun before the end of the current year, and additions, alterations, and repairs have been made to many buildings, including the provision of new roofs, the installation of new steam-heating plants, and the erection of fire escapes.

PROVISION FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

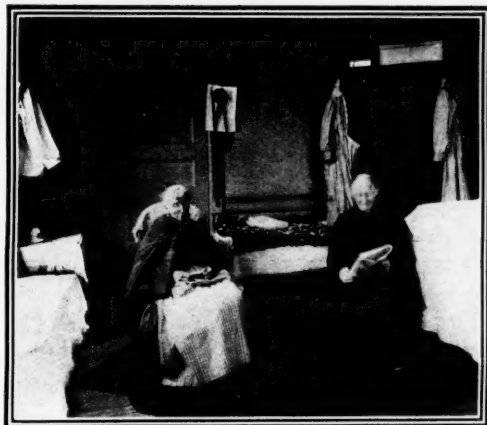
Two buildings have been completely altered to fit them for new purposes, marking an advance as important as if new structures were erected. One of these, formerly occupied by a State hospital for the insane, is utilized, together with other unaltered buildings, as a hospital for consumptives. This was opened January 31, 1902, and provides separate quarters and special care for all male consumptives in the care of the department in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and for female consumptives from all boroughs. Four hundred and forty patients were in this hospital on August 1. Eight tents, accommodating one hundred and ten patients, have been erected, in

which there will be abundant opportunity for open-air treatment. It is intended to keep these tent cottages open during the coming winter, as is done in the similar tents occupied by insane patients on Ward's Island.

The opening of the tuberculosis infirmary not only removes the danger of infection to patients in the various hospital wards in which they were formerly distributed, but also leads to the hospital care of many patients who were otherwise entirely neglected in their own homes, but who are now persuaded to enter the hospital on account of the medical attention and special care which is there given. The movement is now well advanced for the erection of an adequate municipal sanatorium for incipient cases, under the management of the board of trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals. Commissioner Folks is an ex-officio member of this board, and is chairman of the committee in charge of the plans for the new sanatorium. The second building, which has been reconstructed for a new purpose, is to become a hospital for convalescents.

A UNIFORMED CORPS.

A change analogous to that by which Commissioner Waring transformed the force of the Street Cleaning Department was made by the introduction of a prescribed uniform for all employees of the Department of Public Charities, with the exception of certain classes for whom uniforms would be inadvisable.

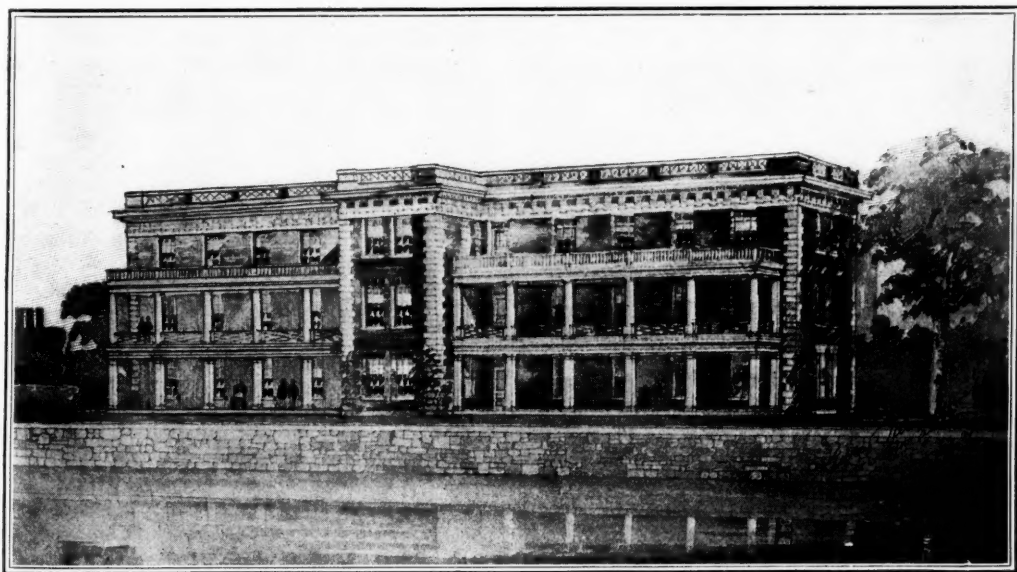


AN AGED MARRIED COUPLE IN PRIVATE ROOM.

(Twenty rooms have been reserved for the use of aged couples. Heretofore, on becoming inmates of the City Home, on Blackwell's Island, they have been separated.)

CONSIDERATION FOR THE POOR.

It is impossible to enumerate the hundreds of minor changes by which economies have been effected and the physical comfort of the inmates increased. One illustration will suffice. State paupers—*i.e.*, those who are residents of the State, but not of New York City, and whose maintenance is, therefore, borne by the State, were formerly sent from the bureau of appli-



NEW PAVILION FOR ERYSIPELAS AND MENTALLY DISTURBED CASES IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.



INTERIOR OF TENT COTTAGE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

cation, at East Twenty-sixth Street, to the Kings County Almshouse, at Flatbush, Brooklyn,—a long, most uncomfortable, and, in many instances, dangerous journey. They are now sent instead to the City Home for the Aged and Infirm, on Blackwell's Island,—a journey of a few minutes by boat. As there are some twelve hundred such State dependents each year, the importance of this change is obvious.

THE UNDERTAKERS' TRUST.

A reorganization of the management of the Morgue was made necessary to prevent mistakes which have occurred from time to time in the past in the delivery of bodies, and also to prevent favoritism to certain undertakers who have been able,—by securing information from employees of the department,—to subject relatives of patients, dying in the city hospitals, to im-

portunity, extortion, and distress. It frequently happened that one of a small group of undertakers, learning from some employee of the department of the death of a patient, would call on the relatives, would secure the death certificate through misrepresentations, and in ignorance on their part that they were thus authorizing him to take charge of the body. He would then take charge of the remains, insist on conducting a funeral on his own terms, and extort a payment for services already rendered. Measures were adopted which were effectual in breaking up this combination, which had been known as the "undertakers' trust."

MINOR CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

The more systematic and vigorous following up of husbands who fail to support their families, the assumption of the duty of collecting from parents able to pay for partial support of their children in private institutions, and the employment of an agent for placing-out Jewish children in foster families (this work being carried on by private agencies, so far as Catholic and Protestant children are concerned); the assignment of a woman to hear privately complaints made by women in abandonment and bastardy cases, which statements had heretofore been made publicly to the superintendent; the employment of an instructor for teaching blind inmates of the Home for the Aged and Infirm the industries of broom-making and of brush-making; and the development of the farm belonging to the department in the Borough of Richmond, which had been practically unused for many years, are other instances of advances which appear obvious enough after they are made, but the need for which remained undiscovered until the department came into the hands of one who was qualified by ex-



THE NEW MALE DORMITORY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

perience and by personal endowments for his task. The farm colony has not only given employment to men who are able to do some work, although not to be self-supporting, but it has produced a great quantity and variety of vegetables for the use of the department's institutions on Blackwell's Island. This again has enabled the dietary to be improved, and has effected a considerable financial saving.

THE FUNDAMENTALS.

The tale is by no means completed, but from the typical illustrations given it will be seen that the record of the department has been one of substantial achievement. The three fundamentals in the public care of the poor are: First, that the sick and helpless, who cannot be maintained by their own friends and relatives, shall be cared for humanely and efficiently; second, that by the exercise of just discrimination, and by the prosecution of those who seek to escape the legal obligations, due precautions shall be taken against pauperism and fraud; third, that the funds set apart by the city for the relief of the poor shall be adequate in amount, and economically expended. These tests, as never before in the two hundred and fifty years since municipal government was inaugurated on Manhattan Island,—these fundamentals,—have been complied with during the past eighteen months.

A NEW BELLEVUE.

Coincidentally with the inauguration of the present administration, Bellevue Hospital and certain allied reception hospitals were removed from the jurisdiction of the commissioner of public charities, and were intrusted to the management of an unpaid, slowly changing board of trustees, of whom the commissioner of public charities was to be one, while in the selection of the remainder the mayor has the coöperation of certain private societies, although the responsibility for selection rests finally entirely upon the mayor. The present board, having been selected entirely by Mayor Low, it may be regarded as an integral part of the present city administration, although future mayors, unless the law should be changed, will select only a minority during any one term of office.

The appointment of Dr. William Mabon as superintendent, formerly in charge of a State hospital for the insane, and the introduction of many administrative reforms, have led to improvements in Bellevue and its allied hospitals, possibly equal in magnitude to those which have been effected in the hospitals of the Department of Public Charities. A far greater improvement,

however, has been determined upon. This is nothing less than the creation of an entirely new Bellevue, involving the destruction of the present buildings, and the erection on the present site and on an adjoining block of a new, modern, and adequate institution, in which citizens of New York will be able to take a pride such as is now justly felt by the citizens of Boston in their city hospital. Messrs. McKim, Mead & White have been engaged to make the plans for the new hospital, and preliminary appropriations have already been made. A representative of the firm of architects is studying the great hospitals of Europe during the present summer, and Dr. J. W. Brannan, the progressive and indefatigable president of the board of trustees, with his associates, are making comprehensive plans for the new hospital.

In the meantime, the trustees and the superintendent of the existing Bellevue are entitled to a generous public response to the efforts which they are making to remove from the minds of the general public the unfavorable impression of Bellevue, which had become as much a tradition of the New York tenements as the terror of Blackwell's Island and its institutions. Unstinted appropriations have been made to the Bellevue trustees, in spite of the natural desire for a moderate tax rate, and there is every assurance that the expenditure of these generous sums is honest and economical.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PARKS.

One of the most completely successful departments of the present administration is the Department of Parks, which in accuracy ought now to be described as the Department of Parks and Playgrounds. Mr. William R. Willcox, who is president of the board and commissioner for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, says in his annual report that the principal feature of park work in his two boroughs during the year 1902 has been the development of playgrounds and kindergartens and the extension of the recreation areas in the larger parks. Playgrounds have been constructed in the four new parks in crowded sections of the city, and these improvements have been in accordance with the recommendations of those who have given special attention to the development of small parks and playgrounds, and are, as a result, upon the lines recognized as most certain to accomplish the purposes for which the lines were acquired.

Charles B. Stover, president of the Outdoor Recreation League and unofficial adviser to the Park Department in its management of small parks and playgrounds, records that about a dozen years ago, when he proposed to open a

playground in Tompkins Park, he received this answer: "No, sir! In the administration of the parks we must not cater to any particular class in the community." And alongside this experience, Mr. Stover relates that before the ink of the governor's signature to the Central Park Speedway Act had dried, the same park board had begun to drive the stakes, setting apart a strip one hundred feet wide, on the park's western border, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, for the owners of fast trotters!

After eight years of wearisome delays and incredible indifference to the needs of the children, Seward Park, on the lower East Side, which had been authorized by law in April, 1895, has become a reality under the present administration. In its outdoor gymnasium and athletic facilities, Seward Park has set a standard for other small parks. Radical alterations in Hamilton Fish Park, to carry out similar ideas, are under way; and the present commissioner expects to have to his credit, by the end of the present term, similar improvements in two other parks in crowded sections of the city.

FARM GARDENS.

In one of these,—De Witt Clinton Park, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, on the Hudson River,—a most interesting and successful experiment has been carried on, for two summers, under the supervision of Mrs. Henry Parsons, of the local school board. This is nothing less than a scheme of children's farm gardens. Remarkable results have been obtained; and although there are now, side by side, the gardens for the cultivation of which the children are responsible, and the new park playground, filled with gymnastic apparatus, swings, and sand piles, the attraction of the latter has not been sufficient to diminish the interest of the gardeners in their undertakings.

BREATHING SPACES ARE NEEDED.

The revolution which has taken place in municipal park policy, and of which hints have been given, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Miss Lilian Brandt, in advocating the creation of a new park playground in the midst of a city wilderness, midway between Seward Park and Brooklyn Bridge, described the change in the public attitude by saying that until recently parks were designed for those who did not need them; they were constructed on the fringe of the city, where the thinly spread population already had an abundance of light and air, and were fitted out primarily as pleasaunces for the leisure class. Effort is now directed, on the other hand, toward making public grounds of

benefit to those who otherwise have slight opportunities for recreation or for an acquaintance with nature. The creation of "breathing spaces" in the midst of the tenements is the best illustration of the success of these efforts. Commissioner Willcox has not hesitated to recommend the purchase of this additional site, and public sentiment will speedily come to demand other additions to the still too limited number of such accessible open areas. Possibly the goal pointed out by Jacob A. Riis,—the appropriation of the East River islands for the benefit of the lost childhood of the city crowds,—may be attained sooner than any of us realize. What we may be sure of is that even toward such a radical programme as this there would be a sympathetic attitude on the part of the park department of the present administration.

THE BIG PARKS.

This does not mean, however, that Central Park, the New York Zoological Park, Prospect Park, or any of the other great city parks have been neglected. On the contrary, there has been a steady increase in park areas, and deterioration in soils and vegetation has been discovered and checked. Musical concerts have been supplied, not only in Central Park, but throughout the various parks of the city. Special effort has been made to have the music elevating and instructive as well as entertaining, and in the crowded downtown districts particularly the concerts have been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The use of the parks for nature studies is constantly increasing; and the attendance of all classes at the Aquarium, the Zoological Park, the Natural History Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the park conservatories, and the botanical gardens has been enormous. These things are of equal significance to rich and poor, and to the great body of the people who are neither.

PUBLIC BATHS.

A detailed report of the progress made in this and other cities of the United States in establishing public baths was made to the tenement-house commission appointed by Governor Roosevelt. In this report, it was pointed out that Tammany Hall had taken three years and four months to construct and equip the Rivington Street bath, which had been authorized under Mayor Strong's administration. It told of the effort of Henry S. Kearney, commissioner of public buildings, lighting, and supplies, to obtain an appropriation of \$52,000, for the maintenance of this bath, and the offer of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the



THE CHILDREN'S FARM GARDENS, DE WITT CLINTON PARK.

Poor to maintain the bath for \$17,500, under bond for the faithful performance of its offer. The report also said, "It is doubtful whether the system of floating baths can be maintained many years longer, on account of the vast amount of sewage deposited in our rivers." This prediction has been fully borne out by the action of Commissioner Lederle in refusing to approve berths for the floating baths in localities where he believed the water to be polluted.

Under the revised charter of the greater city, jurisdiction over public baths was placed in the hands of the borough presidents. On February 25, 1902, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor presented to Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, a comprehensive report, outlining a plan for developing a system of public baths for that borough. The report was accompanied by plans for two types of building on lots of different sizes. The report brought about favorable action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, and during the years 1902 and 1903 a total of \$1,299,000 has been appropriated for public baths in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Of this sum, \$1,056,000 was appropriated for seven baths in the Borough of Manhattan, and \$243,000 for five baths in the Borough of Brooklyn.

In the Borough of Manhattan, there are now three baths actually in course of construction. They are located at One Hundred and Ninth

Street, near Second Avenue; Forty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue, and at 133-135½ Allen Street. The four baths to be constructed during the year 1903 are to be located in the following neighborhoods: Seventy-sixth Street, near John Jay Park; Sixty-seventh Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue; East Eleventh Street, in the vicinity of Tompkins Park, and the foot of East Twenty-third Street.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, there are two baths in course of construction,—at Hicks Street, north of Degraw Street, and at Pitkin Avenue, west of Watkins Street. Two other sites have been selected,—at Montrose Avenue, east of Union Avenue, and at Huron Street, west of Manhattan Avenue. Mayor Low's administration is, therefore, to be credited with starting twelve public baths in two years; whereas, it took Mayor Van Wyck's administration four years to build one bath, and this had been authorized under Mayor Strong's administration.

PUBLIC-COMFORT STATIONS.

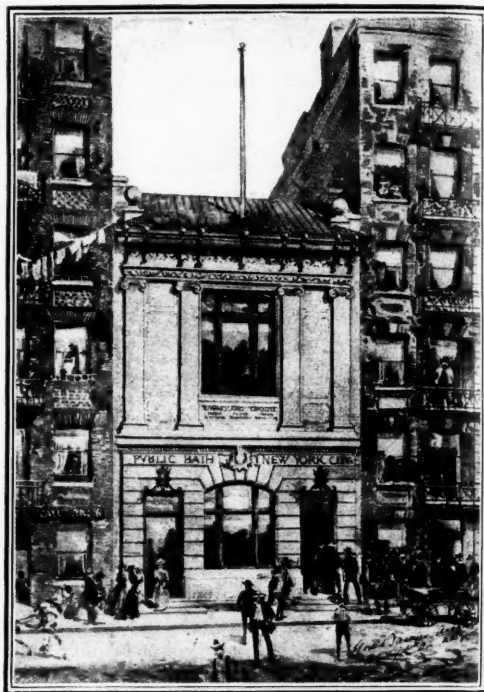
In addition to public baths, Mayor Low's administration is to be credited with active work in beginning a system of public-comfort stations, outside the parks. In the Borough of Manhattan, \$225,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. Plans have been drawn for seven stations in the Borough of Manhattan at various locations. In the Borough of Brooklyn, \$128,000 has been appropriated for the construction of six

stations. These stations are mostly of the sub-surface type, and contain accommodations for both men and women. During Mayor Van Wyck's administration one station, that might be compared with those now planned, was erected in City Hall Park. This station was authorized under Mayor Strong's administration.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Department is, perhaps, next to the Police Department, the one toward which public opinion has been most sensitive. Through many city administrations, Republican and Democratic, a comparatively high standard was maintained, largely because of the presence of representatives of the medical profession, whose professional standard offered some degree of protection against the encroachments of spoils politics. Even these defenses, however, had been almost completely broken down when the present administration came into power. The department was permeated with favoritism and encumbered by useless hangers-on appointed for political reasons. The mechanism for protecting the health of the people, created in earlier days and maintained in the face of so many obstacles, had at length gone to pieces. The death rate, an index of the general administrative efficiency, had begun to rise, infant life was sacrificed, contagion went unchecked, and inspections became perfunctory and ineffective.

Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, who, upon his appointment, was chemist of the Health Department, but who was also an authority on sanitary ques-



DESIGN FOR NEW PUBLIC BATH.

(This bath is to be built on a New York City lot 25 x 100 feet. The main floor, for men, will be provided with 30 showers, and 3 tubs. The second floor, for women, will have 15 showers, and 3 tubs. Picture shows bath-house built between two double-decker tenements.)



HAMILTON FISH PARK, IN THE HEART OF THE CROWDED EAST SIDE—THREE AND TWO-THIRDS ACRES.

tions and on problems of pure food, water supply, and drainage, immediately upon assuming office, dismissed one hundred and fifty-seven employees, and reorganized the department in such a way as to make of the remainder a far more efficient instrument of municipal government than had been the expensive and demoralized administration to which he succeeded. In the purchase of supplies and in the keeping of records, improvements were made which resulted in economy and an increased safety. The advisory board of physicians, which had been a purely nominal body, and was seldom, if ever, consulted, was

reorganized, and for its membership physicians of the highest standing were secured. The inspection and protection of the milk supply of the city was taken up anew, and sanitary inspectors were even detailed to visit the farms from which the city's supply comes, and to instruct dairymen in the proper methods of keeping their milk fit for use. The coöperation of the boards of health of adjoining States has been secured when necessary, and as a result of these and other measures the milk supply of the city has shown a great improvement. The department has also attacked the evil of impure and adulterated drugs and carbonated waters. Public markets have been inspected, and when found to be in an unsanitary condition, have been condemned and ordered vacated or repaired.

CONTAGION CHECKED.

When the present administration came into power, smallpox prevailed to such an extent as almost to amount to an epidemic. In the quarter ending March 31, 1902, there were six hundred and eighty-five cases reported, and in those three months one hundred and twenty-seven deaths occurred from the disease. The crusade of vaccination which was immediately undertaken showed an effect in a decrease in the number of

cases and in the mortality from the disease. In the month of December, 1902, there were but eleven cases, as against sixty-two in December, 1901, and seventy in December of 1900. In coöperation with the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, a campaign of education has been carried on as a means of checking the spread of tuberculosis. The rule of the Board of Health making it a misdemeanor to spit in cars, ferryboats, and certain other public places, has been extended to include sidewalks and the hallways of tenement houses. In 1902, the Health Department renovated twice as many houses which had been occupied by consumptives as had been renovated in 1901. In the year 1902, there were 7,568 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis,—a decrease of 7 per cent. over the preceding year.

RESEARCH INTO CAUSES AND PREVENTION.

The bacteriological laboratories of the department have a world-wide reputation, and have never been at a higher stage of activity than at present. In the campaign against dysentery, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and smallpox these laboratories are of vital assistance. Not only in the discovery of the nature of particular diseases and their method of propagation, and in



A PART OF THE GYMNASIUM IN WILLIAM H. SEWARD PARK, ANOTHER OF THE EAST SIDE BREATHING SPACES.
(The entire park is about two and two-third acres in extent.)

the development of protective serums, are these laboratories of value, but also in the actual production of vaccine, antitoxin, and other materials for fighting disease. A great boon is conferred upon the community as a whole, since not only is the product of the laboratories commercially inexpensive, but its purity is also guaranteed.

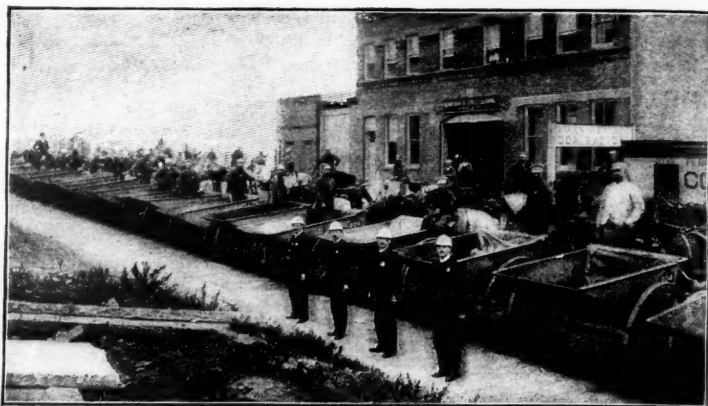
The inauguration of a summer staff of physicians to give to the occupants of the tenements free medical treatment and hygienic directions, the inauguration of a systematic inspection of school children, with most fruitful results, and the employment of trained nurses in the public schools, are further noteworthy innovations. Most important of all, however, are the appropriations made for the construction of new hospitals for contagious diseases in each borough, which will eventually replace the remote and inadequate establishment on North Brother Island.

A RECORD IN LOW DEATH RATE.

For the year 1902 the city attained its lowest recorded death rate,—i.e., 18.75 per thousand. Not only was the death rate for the city lower than in any previous year of its history, but each of the five boroughs had also its lowest recorded death rate. It is still more remarkable that the first half of the year 1903 has shown a reduction even below that of 1902 for the corresponding months. It is probable that the most important single agency in producing this low death rate is the system of sanitary inspection inaugurated by the Tenement House Department. The measures adopted by the Health Department, however, to which attention has been called, were also contributing factors; and of at least equal importance has been the high standard of efficiency in the Street Cleaning Department.

CLEAN STREETS.

Those who recall the dark days before Colonel Waring, and the futile attempts of his successor to maintain the department at Colonel Waring's standard, have learned, under the present admin-



CARTS OF THE NEW YORK CITY STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

istration, that the difficulties are not insuperable. Commissioner Woodbury has attained the Waring standard,—and this is sufficient praise for any department. Subway construction has made a just estimate during the past two years difficult, but not impossible. By the special attention which has been given to the cleaning of tenement districts, not only after a snowstorm, but at all times, this department has shown its disposition to give a full measure of service to those whose conditions of life are least favorable.

The improvements that have been made in the separation of the various kinds of refuse have contributed to the comfort and health of the entire population of the city. Coöperation with the Health Department by the use of street sweepings to fill in low lands infested by mosquitoes, and therefore breeding-places for malaria, has been of material assistance in checking that disease. The creation of a separate fish market, and the removal of the peddlers from the tenement streets, has also been in the interest of the tenement population, although the plan has been inaugurated so recently as to make it difficult as yet to forecast its success. The cultivation of bacterial colonies from exposures of gelatine plates near the street level is no longer needed to convince the public that clean streets mean less of sickness and fewer deaths.

On the whole, it cannot be said too emphatically that, so far as the social welfare of the poor is concerned, there is no doubt that reform has abundantly justified the confidence of the electorate.



OUR FARMER YOUTH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY PROFESSOR WILLET M. HAYS

(Of the University of Minnesota.)

THE primary graded schools and the high schools of our cities and our State universities have been articulated and unified into a national system. In the newer States, which were settled after high schools and State universities became popular, this system occupies nearly the whole educational field. In the studies offered, in the location of the schools, and in the methods of providing revenues this system suits the American people. The recent rapid development of city high schools, and especially the recent large financing of State universities by many States, and the falling off in number of new private and religious academies and small colleges, indicate that the State is more and more to be in charge of our educational institutions. No doubt parochial schools, small denominational colleges, and special schools will continue to have their large influence, because some of their functions the public institutions cannot perform. The largely endowed separate universities, as Chicago and Leland Stanford, will also carry an important part of the work of education.

THE AGE OF SPECIALIZATION.

A century ago, the whole framework of the education from primary to college classes looked to a finished education. The need then seemed to be an educated class. Now, our educated class has grown large, and has followed the law of the division of labor; it is divided into sub-classes of specialists, each demanding and securing special education. A new system is a necessity. The introduction of machinery and cheapened transportation have carried the division of labor to all classes of people. Special as well as general education is now demanded by the people, because they have discovered the advantages peculiar to each.

The old system of schools said, "Educate the man first and the specialist afterward." This practically means that special education be confined to higher education. It too nearly means aristocracy of special education, and too nearly ignores the 99 per cent. who cannot take a college course before pursuing a course in a specialty. The old-time apprentice system, instead

of keeping pace with the greater needs for special training among the industrial classes, has retrograded. And the result is that our system of education needs readjustment at the bottom and middle, so as to better serve those who drop out during the primary and high school courses, or upon graduation from the high school, and enter at once upon work which usually proves to be a specialty more or less definite in its nature.

THE MOVEMENT CITYWARD AIDED BY OUR SCHOOLS.

In the old system, where the texts, the teachers, and the ideals were all centered in some city profession, and the road to fame was laid out through the complete course of a collegiate education, the boy or girl who was to be a farmer had no special place. The assumption was that what was good preparation for entrance into the freshman class in college was equally good for the boy who was to be a farmer, or the girl who was to manage a farm home. The result has been that, next to the more rapid increase in the demand for city workers as compared with the country demand, our schools have been the most potent influence in leading our people from the farm to the city. Our scheme of education has taught of city things rather than of country things, and by ignoring the farm and the farm home our greatest industry, farming, and our best institution, the farm home, have been discredited.

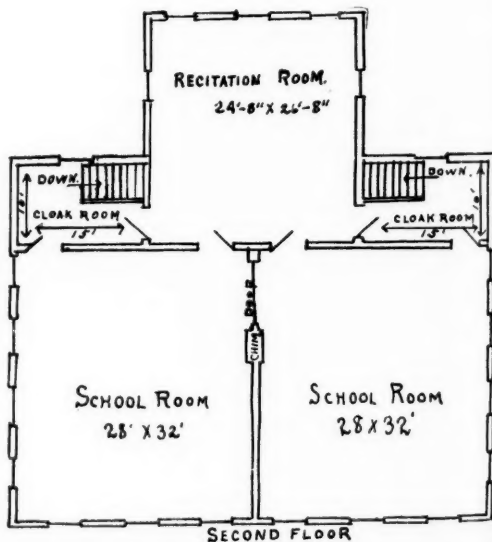
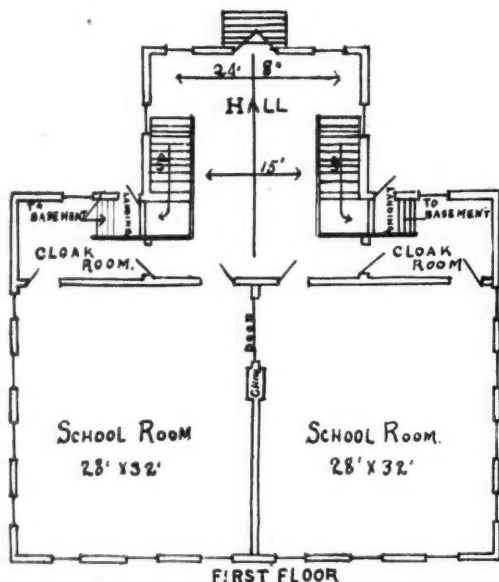
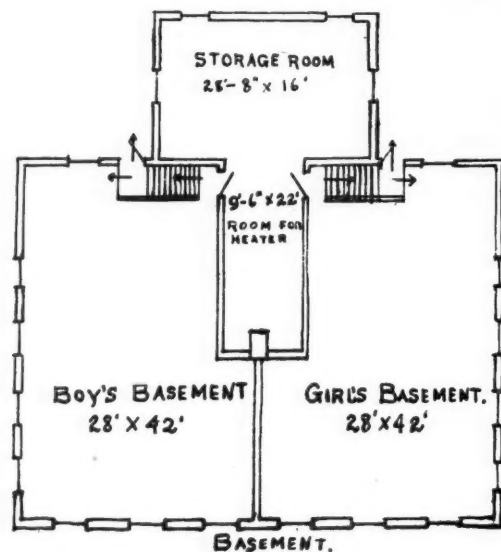
THE FARM HOME VERSUS THE LANDED ESTATE.

To perpetuate our unrivaled system of medium-sized farms, as compared with very small farms inhabited by mere peasants, or with very large farms owned by the wealthy and worked by hired servants, our government could well afford to continue making vast expenditures. Heretofore, its expenditures for this purpose have been in the form of free lands under the homestead laws. Henceforth they must be in the form of special education for the common farmer. Unforeseen financial changes might turn capital to purchasing "estates," and other economic changes might tend to greatly increase the percentage of Uncle Sam's acres owned by

"landlords." Reducing the proportion of that class who manage and "work" lands which they own lowers the average standards of country wages and country living. The principal reason why the common farmers now hold the land is because, by uniting their capital, their labor, and their brains with the making of a permanent family home, they can pay so much for the land that the capitalist cannot afford to own

it for leasing, or to "run" it at arm's-length without pauper labor. Remuneration in the form of independent homes for families is not secured by the absent landlord and by only a few of the inhabitants on the large estate conducted by the owner. Whenever other industries lag, capital seeks investment in landed estates, and once estates with expensive central buildings are developed, it is, indeed, very difficult to break them up into smaller holdings. European estates help to hold as peasants a large class of people who do not lack in ability, as shown by the rapidity with which they rise when placed on free soil in America.

Since the farmer and farm home-maker on the medium-sized farm must meet sharp competition, special education for the mass of farmers becomes a matter of grave economic and civic as well as of educational importance,—a broad State and national problem. Our modest farm homes stand as our strongest political bulwark. Homes on farms worked by the owners are the best places to breed vigorous people alike for country and city. Our educational scheme is not doing all it might to build up our country life, and the times are ripe for a natural and somewhat radical change. We need to evolve a branch of our educational system which shall be especially helpful in building up our farm homes, our farming and our rural affairs, and country life generally. The movement is well started, and some of the leading forces already operating need only to be correlated to develop a unified scheme.



FLOOR PLANS OF BUILDING FOR CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOL, GUSTAVUS, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

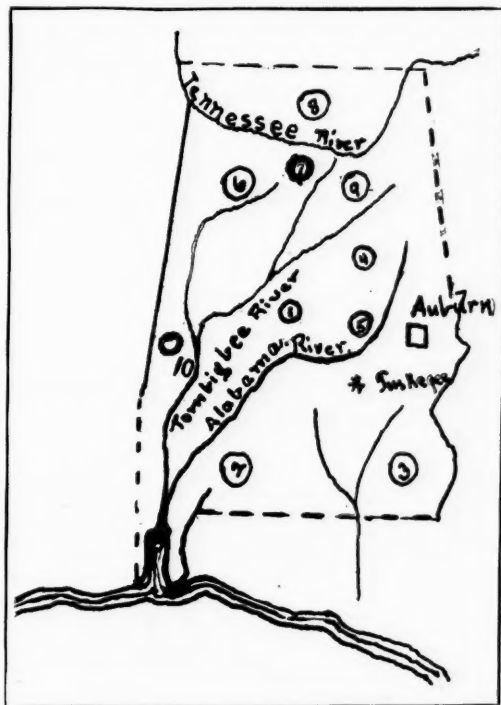
A SCHOOL SYSTEM ADAPTED TO RURAL CONDITIONS.

Forty years have been necessary for the experimenting with and the development of collegiate courses in agriculture in our State universities and State colleges. During the past fifteen years, experiments have been successfully carried out in establishing large agricultural high schools, and in a third as many years of trial consolidated rural schools, with free transportation, have been successfully inaugurated in numerous localities. Once our educators generally realize the practicability and the far-reaching importance of these three classes of schools, they will, doubtless, lead the people to adopt them and to arrange them into an articulated system. As city primary graded schools, city high schools, and university and college courses have been articulated into a unified system, so the consolidated rural school, the agricultural high school, and the college of agriculture can be articulated into a parallel system. The one, with its industrial side strengthened, will serve the city life; the other will serve the country life, and without very serious loss of time to the student who so desires can transfer from one system to the other. The whole system of American education thus unified will become as useful to country people as to city people.

CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOLS.

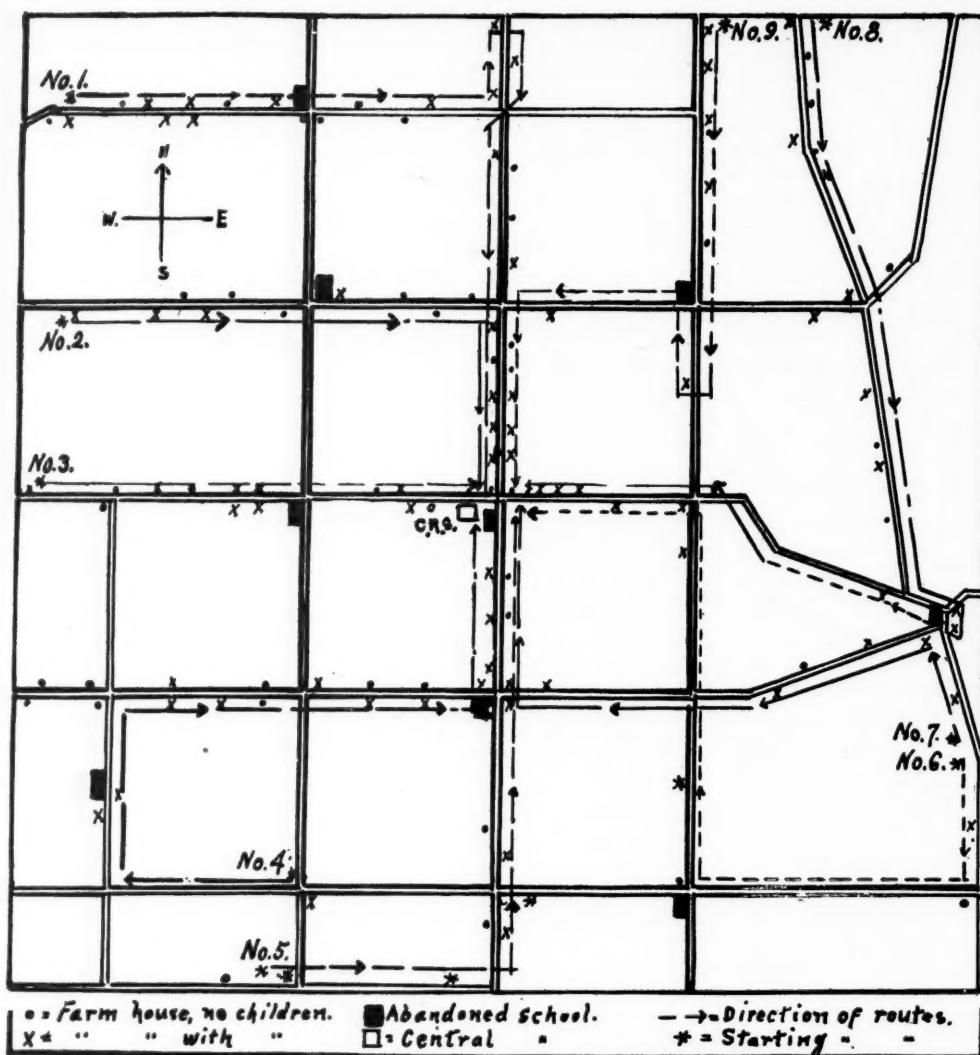
In Ohio and other States, and in Canada, consolidated rural schools, formed by consolidating from five to ten former country "districts," are centered in buildings of from three to five rooms, to which the children are carried in vans from areas four to five miles square, and have proven their general superiority. The writer was changed from a doubter to an advocate by making a thorough inspection of a number of these consolidated rural schools in Ohio, and he has yet to hear of any one who has made a thorough inspection who does not believe that this form of school, in all regions where good soil makes farming profitable and supports a fairly dense rural population, will largely displace the little schoolhouse. These schools are superior to the honored little school in the following ways: 1. The course can be lengthened so as to include the freshman and sophomore years of high-school work. 2. Children remain in school longer, are not so often tardy, truant, or absent, and the school year is lengthened, thus increasing the total number of "days' schooling" secured by the people of the district. 3. These schools, requiring fewer but better teachers, who are better supervised, and have their work better systematized in grades, can give better instruction. 4. Pu-

pils are less exposed to storms and have less wet clothing; the schoolhouses are better heated, lighted, and ventilated, have more appliances, and may be situated on demonstration grounds, where practice lessons in agriculture may be provided for. 5. The future farmer becomes acquainted with the people of the township, instead of a small school district; the whole community is drawn together, the school vans often serving to carry parents and children to lectures, entertainments, and even to church services. 6. The "chores" and other industrial work on the home farm, which gave the education of the little school half its value, are here retained as an exceedingly important educational adjunct to the rural school. 7. Such schools help to retain more of the best people in the country homes, and will articulate with agricultural high schools. 8. While the combined cost of the vans, teachers,



ALABAMA.—STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (□) AND ARTICULATING AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS (○).

and schoolhouse may be a little above that of the old way, the cost is less per day of attendance, and far less per unit of value received by the district. It pays in dollars and cents, pays in the better civilization, and the sooner adopted the better.



SCALE 1 INCH TO THE MILE.

DIAGRAM OF GUSTAVUS TOWNSHIP, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO, SHOWING TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

(Consolidated rural school district, in place of nine small schools in a township which is only five miles square.)

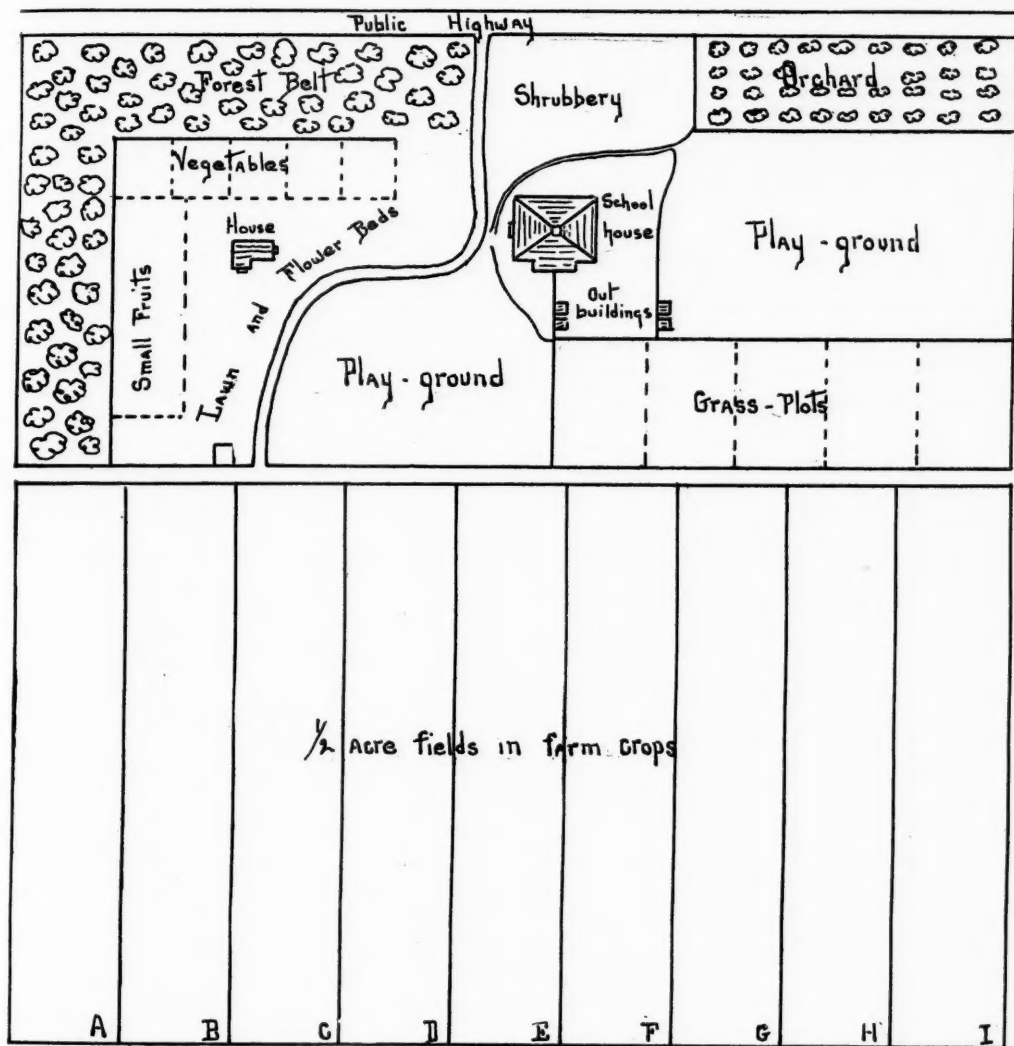
AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The agricultural high school, such as has been established in each Congressional district in Alabama, will serve as the secondary high school for farmers, as the city high school serves the city people. Necessity, "the mother of invention," is largely responsible for the first experiment in the line of an agricultural high school,—the Minnesota School of Agriculture. The home requirements of the boys and girls, as gradually

unfolded to the teachers in that school, have largely determined the direction in which the instruction has developed. The course covers three winters of six months each, leaving the student on the home farm during the six crop months, where the industrial, business, and social position is retained unbroken. Eighty-two per cent. of the graduates remain in agriculture, 70 per cent. actually return to the farm. This school now has five hundred students, and the State Legislature is equipping it for double its

present capacity. About one-third of the course of study in this school is devoted to common high-school studies, one-third to sciences related to agriculture, and one-third to the sciences and arts of agriculture. The equipment consists of two hundred and fifty acres of land, fine buildings, live stock, implements, laboratory apparatus, etc. A force of more than thirty instructors give all or part of their time during the six winter months to instruction, which makes of this a strong school. A large, thoroughly equipped agricultural high school, such as can

be easily supported by ten counties in coöperation, as is being arranged for in Alabama, will surely succeed, while a small agricultural high school, supported by a township or county, would be at a disadvantage. Neither the equipment nor the force of teachers in the county agricultural high school could be such as to satisfy so well the vigorous farm boy or girl. Since the students must be away from home, boarding in private families, or in dormitories supplied by the State, they can better afford to travel a little farther and have the advantages of the well-

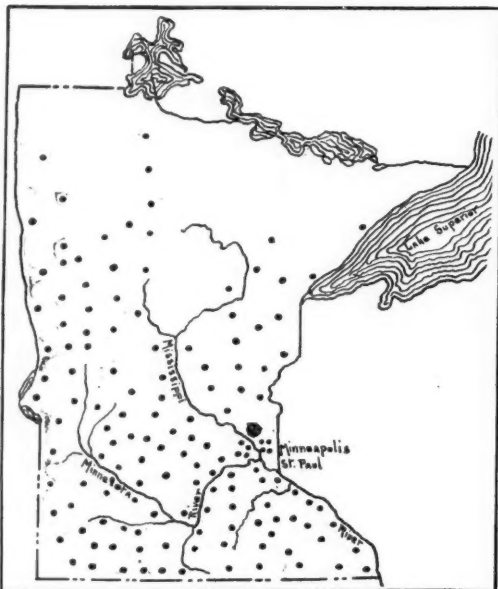


PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOL GROUNDS.

(Ten acres in area. Field A, permanent pasture; fields B, C, D, 3-year rotation,—grain, clover, corn; fields E, F, G, H, I, 5-year rotation,—grain, grass, grass, grain, corn.)

equipped school supported by a group of counties, and the expense per county will be less if ten coöperate in supporting the large school. The North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo, and the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, have followed the Minnesota plan, and each now has an agricultural high school, with several hundred students.

While the School of Agriculture holds an annual session of six instead of nine months, nearly all of the students work the other six months in practice work in farming and home-making, gen-



MINNESOTA.—STATE UNIVERSITY AND ARTICULATING HIGH SCHOOLS IN CITIES.

(State University, near Minneapolis.)

erally at home, and get more of real education per year than does the average city boy or girl who attends the city high school for eight or nine months. The improvement made in the young man or woman by this three years' course of study and training is so rapid as to cause constant comment from observers. A large part of the students who enter this school expect to remain on the farm, and would not be so much attracted to other schools, and probably would not go beyond the rural school. Common experience proves that the city high school, with its nine months' work in general studies, weans country youth from the farm. It emphasizes other things, does not give special preparation for farming, and the business position in the home farm is often disarranged, the result being that the student is educated away from the farm.

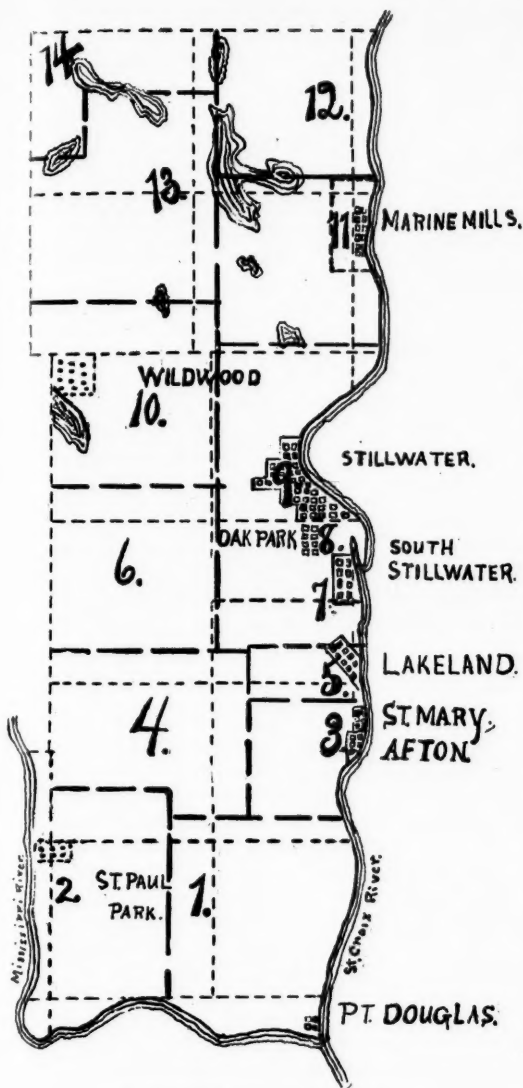
The agricultural high school, on the other hand, has been found adapted to educate toward the farm and into good farming. Agricultural high schools will provide our rural schools with teachers, trained to carry inspiration for country life into our rural schools, while teachers trained in city high schools too often have the opposite influence.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

The collegiate agricultural course in the University of Minnesota, with which the agricultural high-school course articulates, is, in turn, made up of about one-third general and humanizing studies, one-third sciences related to agriculture, and one-third technical agricultural subjects. Graduates of college courses are in great demand as teachers of specialties or for research work in experiment stations or in the United States Department of Agriculture. Graduate courses are also provided for graduates waiting for a position, for graduates of other agricultural colleges, or for graduates who, after some years, wish to return and further pursue a specialty. The organization of the State experiment stations as a part of the agricultural colleges in most States gives added facilities for instruction. Positions as assistant investigators in experiment stations, and in the National Department of Agriculture, serve as excellent post-graduate training for many.

AN ARTICULATED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The proposed plan of articulating consolidated rural schools, each of which will cover an area from three to five miles square; agricultural high schools, each to cover nearly a dozen counties; and the agricultural college course in the State university or State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, will meet the needs of four factors,—namely, the pupils, the teachers, the courses of practical instruction, and the subject matter to be taught. The fact that nearly every farm boy and girl who has had the advantage of a course of study in the Minnesota Agricultural High School is not only enthusiastic in its praise but desires to live on a farm, is proof that the school has a faculty of instructors peculiarly adapted to its work, and that the plan of the school and the available subject matter are such that agricultural high-school education succeeds and meets the need. While the home, the consolidated rural school, and the agricultural high school train for the farm and the farm home, there is large need for teachers, experimenters, writers, and other specialists with higher training, such as is supplied in the college course in agriculture. The proposed system of three



WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

(From 34 rural school districts pupils could be transported to 14 consolidated rural schools and village schools located in places indicated by figures.)

articulated classes of schools needs all along the line teachers broadly and technically trained. No doubt many of these teachers must be educated in existing high schools, academies, and normal schools, which more or less closely articulate with agricultural colleges.

A large class of farmers, educated in their specialty under a common system, where each

student gains a wide acquaintance with his fellows in primary, secondary, and collegiate schools, will be able to overcome the present difficulties in cooperative effort in rural affairs. That colleges can do much to promote extensive cooperation is shown in Minnesota by the influence the college and station exerted in bringing about a magnificent system of cooperative creameries. The Minnesota and Illinois stations have successfully inaugurated systems of cooperation in the breeding and dissemination of varieties of wheat and corn which yield from 10 to 20 per cent. more value per acre without additional cost of tillage. With the assistance of a large body of ex-students, organized to promote cooperative business, social, and other merged efforts among farmers, the agricultural college, agricultural high schools, and experiment stations would be profoundly influential in civic as well as in educational affairs. The rural delivery of mails, country telephones, experimental research in agriculture, and cooperative enterprises in dairying, and in fire and hail insurance, are doing so much for the farmer that he is more than formerly ready to have faith that even country roads and education for farmers may be greatly improved. These two last-named difficult problems are worthy of still more discussion and experimentation.

A prominent lecturer on economics truthfully stated to his class that to conduct a farm in a proper manner requires a knowledge of more facts and more principles than to successfully conduct a bank. An educator who was brought up on a farm truly said that the boy who goes from city life to live in the country has much more to learn than the boy from the country has to learn upon entering city life. Our educators are commencing to see that the book of nature, and especially the volumes containing the stories of the industries and of our homes, are gaining a place of great interest in our public education. The body of thought along these lines is being put into pedagogical form, and has already gained a strong place beside the accumulations of general subject matter. Our stores of literature are gaining a wider audience, because our industrial classes are bringing their vocations and their lives up where time and means can be afforded for general culture. Most of the poetry of life has not been transcribed from nature to books. More of the practical and scientific in our education aids us to read nature and to understand the interpretations of nature written by man. Life on the farm is growing sweeter, broader, and truer. The farm home is becoming stronger.

"LEARNING BY DOING" FOR THE FARMER BOY.

BY O. J. KERN.

(County Superintendent of Schools, Winnebago County, Illinois.)

THIS brief paper is a plea for a more practical education for the farmer boy. It is not the belief or wish of the writer that we should educate country boys to be farmers merely, any more than that we should educate boys to be blacksmiths, carpenters, or electricians. We should aim to train boys to be men in the highest sense of the term. But why not a course of training in the country school for the country boy which shall teach him more about the country life around him? Along with his study of the kangaroo, the bamboo, and the cockatoo, why not study the animals on the farm and a proper feeding standard for them, the care and composition of the soil of the farm, the improvement of types of grains and vegetables, and the protection of birds beneficial to the farmer? Instead of all of the boy's arithmetic being devoted to problems, more or less theoretical, on banking, stocks, exchange, brokerage, alligation, and partnership, why not some practical problems with reference to farm economics? For the boys who will remain on the farm (and 85 per

cent. perhaps will) the course of instruction should be such as will be an inspiration and a help in their future life work.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL IDEAL.

It is very difficult to reach the average farmer and genuinely enlist his active coöperation for the betterment of school facilities for his children. There must somehow be created a new educational ideal. The farmer must be met on his own ground. It is not enough to tell him of the shortcomings of the country schools. One must be able to tell him what is better, and, more important still, why the proposed thing is better. And the reasons must appeal to the farmer from his own point of view. In the creation of this new ideal, tact, sympathy, patience, enthusiasm, and a tireless energy are factors that must obtain.

FARMER BOYS' EXPERIMENT CLUB.

In Winnebago County, we have begun with the children in our effort to create a new ideal with reference to country school training. The Farmer Boys' Experiment Club was organized by me on February 22, 1902. The charter members of the club number thirty-seven boys, who met that morning in the office of the county superintendent of schools, and listened to brief talks from Professor Shamel, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, and Superintendent Fred Rankin, of the Agricultural College extension work. The club is growing, and now numbers three hundred and forty boys from nine to twenty years old. The expectation is to have a steady increase in interest and numbers.

The machinery of the organization is very simple. There is no elaborate constitution and by-laws to set forth in high-sounding terms what the boys are on earth for. The county superintendent has a list of the names of the boys, with the post-office address of each. Superintendent Fred Rankin, of the Agricultural College extension work, has a duplicate list, and from each office go circulars, bulletins, and literature of various kinds, the main object being to keep in touch with the boys, and to interest them more deeply in the beauty of country life and the worth, dignity, and scientific advancement in agriculture.



A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY OF DISTRICT NO. 113, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND HIS PRIZE CORN-FIELD.



A CLASS IN AGRICULTURE OF KINDERGARTEN GRADE.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS.

After the organization of the club it occurred to me that it would do a great deal of good to have the boys and their parents go on an excursion to the Agricultural College and experiment station connected with the University of Illinois, at Urbana. Rockford is two hundred and fourteen miles from Urbana, and we secured a rate of \$2.50 for the round trip. On June 5, 1902, one hundred and thirty boys and one hundred and fifty adults,—nearly six coaches full,—left Rockford for Urbana. And on June 1, 1903, a second excursion, numbering two hundred and four persons, was run to the same place. Only thirteen persons of the second excursion were members of the first. The expectation is, if proper arrangements can be made, to continue these excursions to the colleges of neighboring States. We hope to arrange for an excursion to the St. Louis Exposition of 1904.

While at the College of Agriculture and experiment station the boys were shown the laboratories where the work of testing and improving types of corn, treatment and analysis of soils, propagation of plants, etc., was done. On the experiment farm the boys were shown the growing crops, and were told how they were being cared for, and what experimental work was being done. They inspected sugar beets, oats,

corn, soy beans, cowpeas, wheat, and alfalfa. Some roots of the last-named plant were pulled up, and the boys were shown where the bacteria deposit in the ground the nitrogen taken from the air.

The live-stock department of the farm appealed strongly to the boys. They inspected a model dairy barn. At the feeding yards they saw a bunch of steers that were being fed a balanced ration that would make it possible for the cattle to bring the top price in the Chicago market. The Horticultural Department was of more than passing interest.

To be sure, it is too soon to say what the effect of these excursions will be. Some of the boys had never been on a railroad train. Many more had never been out of the county. We will wait patiently for time to show results in quickened aspirations, stronger characters in growing boys, and a general uplift in the educational interests of Winnebago County.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK OF THE BOYS.

The experimental and observation work of the boys, thus far, has consisted in testing the vitality of various seeds, planting corn and noting growth, testing for smut in oats, experimenting with sugar beets, etc. In making investigations with reference to smut in oats, each boy was directed to go into four different fields and make

three counts in the same field by placing a barrel hoop over as many stalks of grain as the hoop might inclose, and then counting and recording results. The percentage of smut was determined by the boys. Some of the work that came under my personal direction showed a percentage

per cent. sugar and 86.7 purity coefficient. This was practical work for the boys, and many of them are keeping note-books on the present year's work.

At present, in Illinois, the breeding of improved types of corn is attracting the attention



A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD SUGAR-BEET GROWER OF DISTRICT NO. 104, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

of smut from 3 per cent., the lowest, to 23 per cent., the highest. This was practical work in arithmetic.

Each boy, last year, was given two pounds of sugar-beet seed by the experiment station at Urbana. The department wanted to interest the boys and see at the same time whether sugar beets could be grown with profit in this dairy region of northern Illinois. The illustrations with this article show some of the boys with their plats of sugar beets and prize-growing corn. Some very fine beets were raised by the boys. They selected specimens and sent them to the experiment station to be analyzed. The remainder were fed to the stock on the farm.

The boys concluded that if sufficient help could be secured at a reasonable wage, sugar beets could be grown here with profit. One boy kept an exact account of labor, rent of ground, etc.,—in short, the first cost of raising his beets. His plat comprised forty-five square rods of ground. The total cost of cultivation, harvesting, and rent of ground was \$19.75. The number of bushels raised was one hundred and eighty-three, thus making the cost a trifle over ten cents per bushel. These beets tested the best of those received at the experiment station, showing 18

of the farmers. Professor Hopkins, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, is able to show results from experiments over a number of years that corn may be bred to produce a high percentage of oil, thus making it more valuable commercially, or it may be bred to produce a high percentage of protein, making it more valuable for feeding purposes. The Illinois State Farmers' Institute gave to every boy of Winnebago County who sent four cents in postage five hundred grains of this high-bred corn. Nearly two hundred boys of the experiment club sent for the corn last spring and planted it. Each boy is expected to note all interesting facts about the growth of the corn and make an exhibit of the ten best ears at the County Farmers' Institute next January, and enter in competition for prizes already offered by the officers of the institute. This is practical work, to get them interested in improved types of grains and in touch with that great educational movement,—the Farmers' Institute.

The boys also make observations as to barren stalks of corn in plats one hundred hills square and compute the percentage. The time the tassel and the silk appear on a stalk of corn is noted. It is not expected that a ten-year-old

boy be equipped with a compound microscope of 10,000 diameters and have him know the whole mystery of life from the study of a cross-section of a grain of pollen, and that at a single sitting. Nay, rather have him use his eyes,—a little observation this week, more next week, more next year,—until the habit of observing is fixed, and silently there grows within him the power to judge, and he becomes educated because he sees things with his eyes.

LOCAL MEETINGS OF THE CLUB.

During the past summer, the boys have held meetings at various farms. It has been my pleasure to attend some of these, and give to each boy a copy of the new course of study for the common schools of Illinois. This course has most excellent outlines and directions for experimental and observation work, prepared by Dean Davenport, of the Illinois College of Agriculture. We are trying to create a sentiment among the farmers in favor of the teaching of agriculture in the district school before a law is enacted requiring teachers to be examined in the subject before attempting to teach it. This course in agriculture, prepared by Dean Davenport, if rightly used with the boys, will go far toward creating a new ideal with reference to country school education. The following is quoted from the course.

Make a collection of all the different soils in the neighborhood. Pulverize well and pick out all the

sticks, stones, or other foreign matter. Fill some quart fruit cans with these soils within an inch of the top. Leave the covers off and set where they will become very dry. Then weigh each very carefully and deduct the weight of the can. Then add, a little at a time, all the water each will take up without standing on top of the can. Weigh again and compute the percentage of water each soil is able to hold.

Make a plat of some farm in the school district. Write a description of its fields, fences, and buildings, with the crops produced and live stock kept, and a history of its settlement and changes in ownership.

What does it cost to raise an acre of corn? How much for rent or use of land? How much for labor? How much for seed?

The devotee of the old order of things will take note that with the above, language work, drawing, history, and arithmetic may be correlated in a very practical manner.

THE BOYS' CLUB AND THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Last winter, during the annual meeting of the County Farmers' Institute, a half-day session was devoted to the interests of the boys. Several members of the experiment club gave an account of their work, some of the fathers suggested how they might help along the work of the club, while a few teachers told how the district school might assist such an organization of boys. Too often it happens that a farmers' institute is made up of a few retired farmers. It is estimated that five hundred thousand farmers attended the farmers' institute meetings through-



TWO YOUNG BEET GROWERS OF DISTRICT NO. 113.



A TEN-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF THE BOYS' EXPERIMENT CLUB, OF DISTRICT NO. 69, STANDING BY HIS PRIZE CORN, AUGUST, 1902.

(During July and August, he watered his corn twice each week with a rake. That is, he took Professor Bailey's advice and raked the ground twice each week to produce a surface mulch of fine soil to prevent evaporation of moisture. He went on the educational excursion to the College of Agriculture and the experiment farm, at Urbana, Ill.)

out the United States last year. But who takes notice of the boys?

Mr. John Hamilton, farmers' institute specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent letter to me said:

I now think that the farmers' institute movement must take hold of the country boy and the country girl. We have been dealing with the fathers and mothers thus far, which was a necessity until the value of the institute was demonstrated; but we have come now, in my opinion, to a time in which it will be possible for us, in many States, to go a step further and take hold of the young people who are living on the farm.

Your success in interesting those in your county is proof of the practicability of the plan if it is properly organized and enthusiastically conducted. There is no reason why we cannot change the whole sentiment of our country in comparatively few years, if we go about it in a systematic way. Agriculture can be made popular as well as profitable, if those of us who are interested in country life take hold of the work in the right way, and present the features that appeal to young minds in an attractive way.

FUTURE OUTLOOK OF THE CLUB.

We are arranging a monthly lecture course, on one Saturday of each month during the com-

coming fall and winter months, for the Boys' Experiment Club, the Girls' Home Culture Club, now being organized, and the parents of Winnebago County. This is made possible by a small appropriation from the county board of supervisors toward the expense of securing speakers. The deficit will be made up somehow. The lectures are all free, and held in the beautiful auditorium of the New Memorial Hall erected by the people to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Winnebago County, and dedicated by President Roosevelt last June. The course, so far, includes:

October—"Corn-Growing," by Professor Holden, Iowa College of Agriculture.

November—"Stock-Feeding," by Dean Henry, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

December—"The Kind of School for Country People," by Dean Davenport, Illinois College of Agriculture.

The remaining numbers will be provided for. It is the expectation to close the course in February with a lecture on the value of birds to the farmer, illustrated with a stereopticon.

The experimental school-garden movement was inaugurated in Winnebago County last spring as a factor in the missionary work for the cause

of agriculture. The results will be set forth in the new report of the county superintendent of schools.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS.

This gives promise of being a great force in creating a new educational ideal relating to the education of the farmer boy and his sister. Last spring, on petition to the school trustees, districts 90, 91, and 93 of Seward Township, Winnebago County, were consolidated. This is the first school of its kind in Illinois. It took me four and one-half years to create this new ideal here.

The electors of the consolidated district, by a vote of 38 for and 15 against, bonded the district for \$7,000, ten years' time at 4 per cent., to purchase a site and erect a union school building. By a vote of 47 for and 1 against, the directors were authorized to purchase a certain site for the new school grounds. This consists of 3.6 acres of some of the finest farming land in northern Illinois. The amount paid for it was \$1,000.

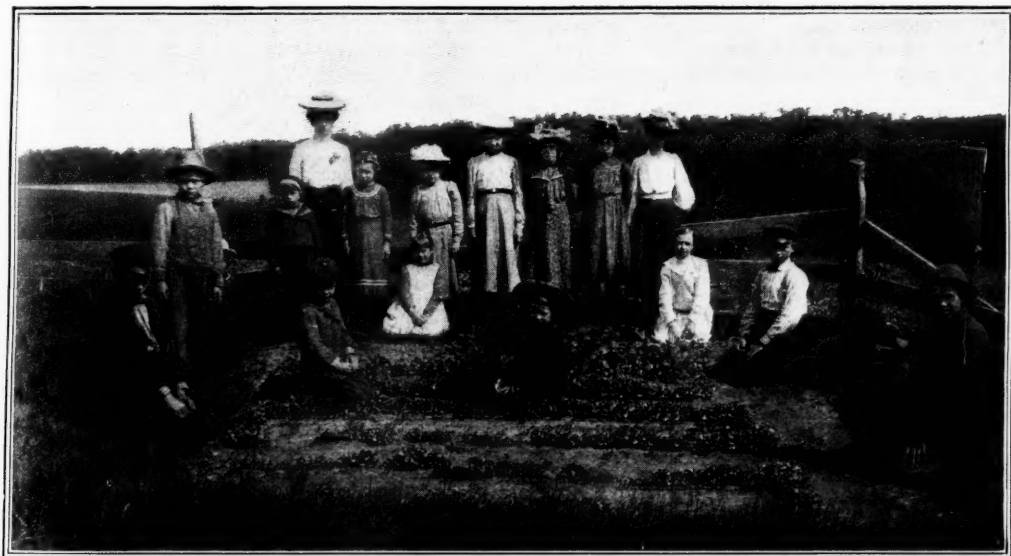
Professor Blair, chief of horticulture of the Illinois College of Agriculture, has designed the landscape arrangement of this ground. It provides for the artistic arrangement of many kinds of trees, beautiful groupings and massing of nu-

merous varieties of shrubs and flowers, a boys' athletic field, a girls' athletic field, little folks' playground, and experimental gardens for all the children.

The new building, being erected at a cost of about \$6,000, has a room which in time may be utilized for a boys' workshop, and also a room for a girls' gymnasium. This possible enrichment of the course of training for country children will be a certainty here if the right kind of teachers are secured. The new building will have an assembly room and a laboratory. And all this for country children! Why not? Why continue to cheapen life and opportunity for the country child?

This school promises to be the connecting link between the farm and the college of agriculture. If rightly managed, it will hasten the fulfillment of the prophecy of Dean Bailey, of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.:

It is not necessary, and perhaps not even important, that the child be taught these things with the idea of making him a farmer, but merely as a means of education and of interest to him in the out-of-doors. The day is coming when agriculture,—under other names, perhaps, and not as a professional subject,—will be taught in public schools as a "culture subject."



A COUNTRY SCHOOL GARDEN, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA AND RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BY EUGENE G. HAY.

THERE was but little difference in time in the settlement of the Canadian provinces and the colonies that in 1789 became the United States of America. They were settled by substantially the same race of men. In 1867, when the Dominion government was formed, the United States had become a great, mighty, prosperous nation, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while the Canadian provinces had progressed but slowly. Since the formation of the Dominion government, the growth of the Canadian provinces has been far more rapid, yet how insignificant when compared with the mighty strides the United States has made during this period. The acceleration which came to Canada with the formation of the Dominion government was the result of that unity of action which was thus made possible; that it has not grown and developed as the United States has, is the result of the impossibility of independent action that is inherent in its colonial existence. It is possible that colonial government may be wisely administered, that it may be honestly administered, that it may be economically administered, yet under it a people can never become great. Their resources can never be fully developed, their enterprise and their energy can never have full play, and their inventive genius can never reach its full limit. Their commerce, which is the chief factor in national greatness, is necessarily held by the same leading strings that guide their political existence. A people to become truly great must live under a government that can do business with other governments; a government that can have a foreign policy of its own, and diplomatic and commercial relations with the other governments of the world.

CANADA HAMPERED IN TRADE RELATIONS.

The industrial, commercial, and political interests of Canada are essentially Canadian, essentially cisatlantic; yet under the anomalous governmental conditions under which the Dominion exists, its interests are necessarily bound up with British interests, scattered as they are over every continent. Canada has now reached that point where its relations with other countries require individual treatment. This, under existing conditions, is difficult if not impossible.

In the great political centers of the world, Canada has no diplomatic representative; in the great commercial cities, it has no consuls. An army of trained men are reporting to Washington, each day, the conditions of commerce in the great centers of population; these men are constantly alert to extend American commerce in the cities and countries where they are stationed. Canada must secure all information from London, and every move to extend her commerce must be through a British representative. His duties require him to have first in mind the interests of the mother country, and in looking after Canadian interests he must do it with reference to the interests of Australia, of South Africa, of India, and of the islands of the sea.

AN EMPIRE OF GRAIN FIELDS.

This was all well enough when Canada was composed of a few fishing settlements that fringed the Atlantic coast, and Quebec and Montreal were on the frontier. Now it stretches three thousand miles west from Montreal, and northwest to the far-distant head waters of the Yukon. Locked in the mountains of the Canadian possessions is mineral wealth second only to that of the United States, while her agricultural possibilities can scarce be exaggerated. Between the Lake of the Woods and the Caribou Mountains the forces of civilization are building a mighty empire, destined soon to become the granary of the world. The province of Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan extend 400 miles north and south and 900 miles east and west, embracing an area of 359,000 square miles. Add to this Athabasca, with its 122,000 square miles, in which is situated the beautiful Peace River Valley, said to be as fertile and productive as the valley of the Red River of the North, and we have an area of almost half a million square miles. In the light of the development of our own great Western prairies, is it too much to say that one-half of this is arable, and will eventually come under the plow. More than one-third of it lies west of the one hundred and fifth meridian. Forty years ago, the man who would have predicted that the time would come when 200,000,000 bushels of wheat would be raised in the United States north

of the forty-fifth parallel, and between the continental divide and the Rocky Mountains, would have been set down as insane. Yet that is what has happened. Is it not, then, within the bounds of conservative statement to say that within the lives of the present generation 200,000 square miles of this Canadian territory will be under cultivation? Scarce 2 per cent. of this land was cultivated last year, yet they raised 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and sufficient other small grain to bring the total grain production to more than 100,000,000 bushels. Seventy-five thousand settlers entered this territory last year, and more than one hundred thousand more will make their homes there this year. When settled as thickly as our own Western prairies are to-day, it will afford a market for everything required in a grain-growing country unequaled on this continent. Unless her progress shall be arrested by political conditions, the next generation will see the center of Canadian population and power in the basin of Lake Winnipeg. Canada must then have a population of more than twenty millions of people.

CANADA MUST WORK OUT HER OWN SALVATION.

Will such a people, possessed of such boundless wealth, permit it to remain undeveloped, and their progress retarded by outgrown political institutions? If they do, they will prove false to Anglo-Saxon traditions! Could twenty millions of people, possessed of such diversified interests, respond to the leading-strings of colonial government? This question carries its own answer. What, then, is the ultimate destiny of Canada? Those Americans who talk of the United States annexing Canada, either by force of arms or by a tariff policy that excludes Canadian products from our markets, woefully misunderstand the temper and the spirit of the race to which they belong. Let them remember that a country peopled by Anglo-Saxons has never been annexed. In thinking of forcible annexation they forget the "Spirit of Seventy-six" and the race in which it was aroused. The policy of commercial exclusion has proven a dismal failure. When, in 1866, our government annulled the reciprocity treaty of 1854, it was thought that the United States was Canada's only market, and from time to time, as our tariffs have been raised, misguided statesmen have expected to see Canada forced into suing for annexation. Not so! Our market was their natural market, but when it was denied them, they sorrowed, but not in despair; disappointed they were, but not discouraged, and like the race to which they belong, wherever found upon the round globe, they turned their energies to making the best of the opportunity

that was left them. They have found other markets for their products, and prospered. What, then, of the future? That the people of Canada will work out their own destiny there can be no doubt. That they may be helped or hindered by the action of our government is equally certain. Canada must eventually either become an independent nation, or by the free, voluntary act of her people and the consent of the people of this country, become a part of the United States, as Texas did, upon terms of full and complete equality. As to which is the more alluring; as to which presents the best opportunity for the development, progress, and prosperity of Canada; as to which will most accelerate the solution of those ethical and moral problems in which the people of each country have a common interest, it is idle for us on this side of the line to discuss, for it is a question that must and will be settled by the Canadian people.

THE TARIFF WALL.

But whether Canada's future is to become a free and independent nation, or a part of the American Union, the commercial relations between the two countries should be as free and unrestricted as it is possible to make them. Experience has demonstrated that the easiest and least burdensome method of providing for public revenues is by tariff duties. But aside from making provision for fiscal necessities, our justification for a protective tariff is the protection of our high civilization by upholding the American wage standard. As between the United States and Canada the reason for this does not exist, and our tariffs against the products of Canada operate as an unnecessary and harmful restraint of trade. All will agree that no harm could come to the great commercial interests of New York or New England if Ontario and Quebec should be admitted as States of the American Union. The freedom of trade between the States and the vast territory over which our commerce extends without restriction or hindrance has been the most potent factor in our prosperity; to increase that territory by adding contiguous States, peopled by the same class of people, maintaining the same civilization, with similar political institutions, would therefore increase that prosperity. Measurably the same results may be attained without a political union. To abolish all tariffs between the United States and Canada would greatly enhance the commercial interests of both countries. This condition, however, cannot be brought about at once, owing to the fiscal necessities of the Dominion government, as for some time to come Canada must derive a large part of her necessary revenues

from customs duties on commodities that could be bought in the United States.

THE BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN PROPOSITION.

Secretary Chamberlain's proposition to create a British tariff for the purpose of establishing colonial reciprocity is an attempt to save the empire which the elder Pitt created. But his task is greater even than was that of Lord Chatham. The problem that confronts him in the twentieth century is entirely commercial, while in the eighteenth century, in the establishment of England's colonial empire, her great prime minister had the powerful aid of war and military conquest. That momentous tragedy on the heights of Abraham, which changed the history of this continent, could not be enacted with the same results in the twentieth century. The mighty currents of commerce cannot be permanently diverted from their natural channels, and had Chamberlain the genius, the wisdom, and the undaunted spirit of him who by common voice was the most powerful minister that ever guided the foreign policy of England, his efforts would yet be foredoomed to failure. His proposition, stripped naked, is to tax the breakfast table of every man in England, be he rich or poor. For what is he asked to pay this tax? No benefit will inure to him, for the duty is to be placed on articles which England consumes, but does not produce. Its sole purpose is to hold the colonies to the mother country, for Secretary Chamberlain doubtless sees, what men less wise than he have discerned, the impending danger of the dismemberment of the British Empire, not through any desire of the colonies to throw off an oppressive yoke, but that they may expand and grow to the commercial importance their natural advantages give them. It is asking more than patriotism has yet been credited with to expect the people of England to impoverish themselves in order that it may continue to be said that "England's drum-beat follows the sun in its course."

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES MORE DESIRABLE.

But what is Canada's interest in this English preferential? To have her grain given a preference in the English market, she is to continue to give English manufacturers an exclusive preference in the Canadian market. Such English manufactures as can be sold in Canada, even with a preferential duty, are such as are sold chiefly in the Maritime provinces, Quebec, and Ontario. These provinces produce but little grain to be benefited by the English food-stuff preferential, and Manitoba and the adjoining grain-growing

districts would derive far greater benefit from reciprocity with the United States than any reciprocity England could give. The admission of wheat, the great staple product of this great western country, into the United States free of duty would be of far more value to them than any preferential tariff England could adopt, and this, too, without injury to the wheat growers of the United States. Liverpool, where the surplus wheat of the world is marketed, will continue to fix the price for Canada and for the United States, whether England adopts a discriminating duty or the United States tariff is taken off of Canadian wheat, or whether both of these events transpire. But the facilities for transporting, handling, and manufacturing the grain, which the Canadian farmer could avail himself of if he had free access to the American market, would be of more benefit to him than the slight tax England could place upon the grain coming from other countries. But of still greater value to the Canadian farmer would be the reduction of the duty on farm machinery, which is almost certain to be provided for in any reciprocity treaty that might be negotiated.

He now, to a large extent, buys American machinery because it is of high quality and best adapted to his needs, paying for it the American price plus from 20 to 35 per cent. duty. The rapid growth and development of the vast new country in western Canada makes this a matter of transcendent importance both to the Canadian farmer and the American manufacturer. Here, then, is an instance of genuine reciprocity. In exchange for the free admission of Canadian wheat to the American market, by which those interested on both sides of the line are to be benefited, the Canadian duty on farm machinery will be reduced, to the advantage also of those interested in both countries. If we travel along the border, observing the products that could be interchanged, we cannot help but be impressed with many instances similar to that just cited. Remove the tariff on lumber and our Western lumbermen will, by reason of advantageous transportation, contiguous territory, and other natural causes, supply the lumber to build the homes for the settlers in the new Canadian northwest, while further east the forests of Ontario will supply the demand for this commodity in our older States, from which the timber has long since been cut. Coal is another item. New England is badly in need of Nova Scotian coal and the coal miners of Nova Scotia badly want the New England market. Moving further west, the coal of Pennsylvania is wanted in central Canada, and can be placed in the yards and bins of the

consumer far cheaper than coal from any other place.

Geography and climate conspire to demand the largest possible freedom of trade between the countries. The lines of commerce run with those of longitude as surely as those of immigration run with those of latitude, and as years go by, and the countries become more densely populated, it will be more and more apparent that the products of our warmer climate can be profitably exchanged for those of "Our Lady of the Snows." Glance at the map of North America and see what geography is certain to do in making these two countries commercially one. In commerce, the transportation of commodities to market is the most important factor, and whatever conditions the machinations of men may temporarily bring about, eventually the lines of transportation will be determined by distance and resistance. Nature selects the route of least resistance; following this natural law, the commerce of the world will eventually travel over the shortest route and that which affords the least obstacles to transportation. Aside from the Maritime provinces, the shortest route from every city and all productive parts of Canada to the Atlantic seaboard is through the United States. More than half of the population of Canada lies south of an east and west line that would run through Grand Forks, North Dakota, and such a line drawn through Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, would strike Portland, Oregon, at its western terminus and bisect the State of Maine as it approached the Atlantic. Without pursuing the subject further, it is safe to say that, with unnatural barriers removed, the sum saved in transporting the products of Canada to their best markets would go a long way toward paying the fiscal expense of the Dominion government.

THE ELGIN TREATY OF 1854.

Largely through the energy, the tact, and the skill of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, there was negotiated and ratified, in 1854, a commercial treaty between the United States and the Canadian provinces. This treaty, by its terms, was to continue for a period of ten years, and continually thereafter until twelve months after either government had given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same. The President of the United States, upon the direction of Congress, gave such notice in 1865, and the treaty was terminated in 1866. No provision was made in this treaty fixing the duty on dutiable articles, but it provided for the free admission from either country to the other of a long list of natural products, being the

growth and products of Canada and of the United States, embracing most of the products of the farm, the forest, the quarry, and the waters of each country.

In the light of present conditions, it is difficult to understand why the United States Congress terminated this treaty. The principal reason given was that, with the enormous debt left by the Civil War, the United States was in need of all possible revenues, and must have the revenue that would come from the duty on Canadian imports. It is possible, also, that a feeling of bitter hostility, growing out of the attitude of Great Britain and certain factions in Canada during our great civil conflict, had its influence upon Congress; but more than all this, it is probable that the great pressing problems with which the statesmen of that day had to deal were so all-absorbing that the possible growth and development of our commerce did not receive due consideration.

ITS PRACTICAL EFFECTS.

Figures which state the imports and exports do not always tell the full story of the value of a commerce. In any reciprocity arrangement that may be effected with Canada both nations would be benefited, not only by their increased sales, but by their increased purchases from the other. But, viewed entirely from the standpoint of the figures which state the exports and imports, an examination of these figures for the years preceding, during, and succeeding the period of the treaty will disclose the fact that both countries were benefited by its operation. Prior to 1854 there was comparatively little trade between Canada and the United States, and prior to 1846 scarcely any; but during this time, while the trade was insignificantly small, our exports always exceeded our imports. With the ratification of the treaty, in 1854, the trade between the countries increased at a bound. Our exports grew from \$12,432,597 in 1853, the year preceding the ratification of the treaty, to \$34,362,188 in 1855, the first year in which the treaty was in force, and our imports during the same period from \$6,527,559 to \$15,118,289. This rapid increase continued, preserving almost the same ratio, during the first few years the treaty was in operation. During our Civil War the exports and imports grew nearer together, owing to the curtailing of our production and the increase of our consumption, until, in 1864, the imports exceeded the exports, and so again in 1865 and in 1866. The treaty terminated in 1866, and the excess of imports over exports, which began in 1864, continued until 1874, or for a period of seven years after the termination of the treaty.

THE PRESENT VOLUME OF COMMERCE.

The years when this treaty was in force were far more prosperous for the commerce between Canada and the United States than had hitherto been enjoyed. In fact, it was the very beginning of what has since developed into an enormous commerce between these two neighboring peoples. During the period of a little less than twelve years that the treaty was in force the balance of trade in our favor was \$37,479,531, being more than double the entire trade between the countries during any year prior to the ratification of the treaty, and the total commerce grew during that period from \$18,000,000 per annum to \$76,000,000. As these countries have prospered and increased in importance the commerce between them has continued to grow until, in the fiscal year just ended, the total commerce reached almost to \$180,000,000, the balance of trade being greatly in our favor. The present condition cannot, however, long continue. Our average tariff on dutiable goods coming from Canada to the United States is 49.83 per cent., and the Canadian average tariff on dutiable goods going from the United States into Canada is 24.83 per cent. Unless commercial reciprocity is soon attained, Canadian tariffs will undoubtedly be raised to approximately the level of our own, which will practically destroy commerce between the countries.

THE PROPOSED "BROWN DRAFT" TREATY.

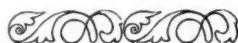
In 1874, a treaty was negotiated between the United States and the Dominion government which is known in Canada as the Brown Draft Treaty. This treaty contained three schedules, and by its terms it was agreed that the duty on articles named in these schedules, being the growth, products, and manufacture of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States, on their importation from one country to the other, should, from the first day of July, 1875, to the thirtieth day of June, 1876, inclusive, be two-thirds of the rate paid at the date of the treaty, and, from the first day of July, 1876, to the thirtieth day of June, 1877, inclusive, be one-third of such rate, and on and after the first day of July, 1877, for a period of twenty-one years, all such articles should be admitted free of duty into each country respectively. Schedule

"A" of this treaty contained a long list of natural products, embracing almost every article produced in either country that could be so classed. Schedule "B" was of farm machinery, and contained forty separate articles, while Schedule "C" contained a long list of other manufactured articles embracing most of the commodities consumed by people of this latitude. This treaty failed of ratification in the United States Senate, and hence was never passed upon by the Canadian Parliament.

RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

The Joint High Commission, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the Canadian chairman, and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, the American chairman, and which is still in existence, was created in 1898. It met first at Quebec in the summer of 1899, and again at Washington in November of the same year, where it was in session until the following February, and while much progress was made in considering a commercial treaty, no definite result was attained. The commission being unable to agree upon the Alaskan boundary dispute, which was also before it, the commissioners from both sides were unwilling to proceed with the consideration of a commercial treaty. This troublesome question being now removed by the creation of a special tribunal, to which it has been referred, negotiations for the reconvening of the Joint High Commission have been for some time in progress.

Any reciprocity arrangement between these countries must be negotiated and put into effect by the Republican party in the United States and the Liberal party in Canada,—at least such must be the case unless the opposing parties reverse their more recent policy; and while these parties are so thoroughly entrenched in power in their respective countries would seem a desirable time to renew negotiations. In any reciprocity agreement that could be made some small interests on both sides of the line would have to suffer. But such interests are prospering to-day at enormous cost to far greater interests and to the masses of the people of both countries, and the time must surely come when unnatural barriers will not be maintained at such a tremendous sacrifice of the well-being of the people for the trifling advantage a very few may receive.



THE SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATION OF NEW ZEALAND, AS VIEWED BY AN AMERICAN.

BY LUCIEN C. WARNER.

[There has been much written about the institutions of New Zealand, but perhaps nothing that has yet appeared contains so much information in compact compass as the present article from the pen of an American professional and business man of long experience, who has recently visited the New Zealanders and has observed their social and political arrangements with impartial eyes. Dr. Warner's summing up will be found most instructive.—THE EDITOR.]

NEW countries seem to have a temerity in adopting radical legislation which is unknown to nations long established. One hundred and fifteen years ago, the popular government adopted by the United States of America was thought to be radical and experimental. Now we have become a conservative people, and younger nations, like New Zealand, are leading us in new and untried fields of legislation. Woman suffrage; public ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones, street-car lines, water, gas, and electric plants; old-age pensions; appointments for life in the civil service, with provision for support in old age; post-office savings banks; the loaning of money by the state on mortgages; a government life insurance company; a public trust office for administering and settling estates; taxation on a progressive scale, by which nearly the entire burden falls upon the rich; the compulsory division of large estates into small holdings; compulsory arbitration in the case of labor disputes, with power to fix the minimum wage,—all these form but a partial list of the innovations now sanctioned by law in New Zealand. It is no wonder that conservative men in New Zealand and elsewhere are alarmed, and that all the world is watching the effect of these laws with the keenest interest. Most of this legislation has been enacted during the past twelve years, and while it is too early to speak with certainty of the results, the experience already obtained is of great value to every one interested in popular government.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

Woman suffrage has been in force for ten years, but it does not carry with it the right to membership in the New Zealand Parliament. At first many women did not register or vote; but they soon found that with the privilege was involved the duty to vote, and now the women register and vote in nearly the same proportion as the men. Out of an adult voting population of 171,378 in 1895, 119,550 women voted, or 70

per cent. I could not learn that woman suffrage has had any considerable influence upon the elections, either for good or bad. As a rule, the women vote in accordance with the views of their husbands or brothers, so that the results are not essentially changed.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Public ownership of railways, telegraphs, and telephones seems to be giving good satisfaction. The railways, in 1902, earned a net interest of 3.425 per cent. on the investment. In a new, and not very wealthy, country the ownership of railways adds very much to the public debt, and makes it difficult for the government to borrow the money needed for development, but the general injury to the country from this delay is not greater than it was in our own country during the period of wreckage and reorganization which followed the too-rapid construction of railways.

All the cities own and operate their own street-car lines, water, gas, and electric plants, and the general results are highly favorable. The service is good, and the rates much lower than in the United States, with private ownership. The usual fare on street cars for rides within the limits of the city is one penny, and the longer rides extending to the suburbs are not more expensive than they are with us. Improvements in the service are sometimes held back for lack of funds, but that might be true in a new country with private ownership.

TENURE OF OFFICE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Appointments in the civil service are made upon the merit plan, and are for life. Formerly, a pension was given upon retirement at the age of sixty years, but now a certain part of the salary is withheld, as an insurance fund, to be paid to the estate in case of death, and to establish an annuity on retirement from the service. The amount retained for insurance varies from five pounds, on a salary of less than one hundred and

fifty pounds, to forty pounds on a salary of eight hundred pounds or more. There can be no doubt that this plan secures much better service and is a more liberal treatment of the civil servant than the plan of rotation in office, which is still too prevalent in this country. Office-holding throws a man out of the regular channels of employment, and makes it difficult for him to support himself again in business pursuits. No railway or corporation would think of conducting its business on the principle of rotation in office, and such a course is no more defensible in the government than in the case of other employers. When the government engages in larger enterprises, such as conducting railways and telegraphs, it becomes increasingly important that there should be permanence in the tenure of office of its servants. There is some criticism of the civil service from the opposition party, who claim that the tenure of office is not secure unless the appointee renders political service to the government. My observations were not sufficient to judge of the correctness of this criticism.

SAVINGS-BANK AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Post-office savings banks have met with marked success. In 1901, 50,046 new accounts were opened and 35,018 closed. The total deposits at the close of 1901 were £6,350,013, giving an average of £29 17s. 10d. to each depositor. Business is steadily but not rapidly increasing year by year. There are also six private savings banks that aggregate deposits of £918,089. The newness of the country and the demands of settlers for funds to improve their property prevent as large a use of savings-bank facilities as would be made in a country longer settled.

Loaning money on mortgages to settlers is, so far as I know, a new feature in legislation. It was undertaken in 1894, ostensibly because the rates of interest by private lenders were so high that the development of the country was retarded. The government rate is 5 per cent., reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in case of prompt payment, and an amount is loaned equal to one-half, and in some instances two-thirds, of the appraised value of the property. The smallest loan made is £25 and the largest £3,000. Loans are also made at 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in which case the extra interest cancels the principal at the end of thirty-six and one-half years. These loans are made not only in the selling or leasing of land by the government, but also directly to settlers for the purpose of improving and developing

their property. The business men of New Zealand claim that the rate of interest was already being reduced, and would have come down without the government competition, and they feel that this act of the government is an unwarranted invasion of the field of private capital. I somewhat doubt this theory, as the rates of money on farm mortgages in this country, where money is much more plentiful than in New Zealand, are not as low as the New Zealand government rates. Inasmuch as the effect, and apparently also the purpose, of the general scheme of the New Zealand laws is to gradually eliminate private capital, this act seems to be a logical part of the general scheme.

LIFE INSURANCE AND CARE OF ESTATES.

The life insurance business is not a government monopoly but is conducted in competition with the regular insurance companies, including some of the larger companies of the United States. The government companies advertise very much like the other companies, making a special point of the government security behind the policy, and they offer a very large variety of policies,—straight life, endowment, accident, etc.,—in the same manner and upon about the same terms as other life insurance companies. This department was started in 1870, and shows a gradual growth from year to year, now including nearly one-half of the insurance business of New Zealand. The number of policies outstanding in 1900 was 140,368, and the total amount of insurance £9,697,036.

The Public Trust Office is a department for the settlement of estates, and for the care of the property of minors, lunatics, or other persons who wish an agent to administer their property. The department also offers its services free of charge in the drawing up of wills and in their custody where the public trustee is made the executor. The property thus held by the Public Trust Office is invested in government and city bonds and in real estate mortgages for the benefit of the estate. In 1902, 3,049 estates were in charge of the department, the total value of which was £2,467,614.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The law establishing old-age pensions was passed in 1898, and has been twice amended since. As it now stands, a person to draw a pension must be sixty-five years of age, and must have resided in New Zealand for the previous twenty-five years, must not have been imprisoned for a period of four months during the past twelve years for any offense punishable by imprisonment for one year, and must have led

a sober and respectable life for the previous five years. His yearly income must not exceed £52 or his net capital £270, and he must not have deprived himself of property or income to qualify for a pension. The full amount of the pension is £18 per year, payable monthly, but this amount is diminished £1 for each additional pound of income he receives above £52, or for each £15 of capital he possesses in excess of £270. The amount paid out since the law was adopted has increased much more rapidly than the increase of population. The payments have been as follows:

1899.....	7,433 pensions.	£128,082
1900.....	11,285 "	183,718
1901.....	12,405 "	211,965
1902.....	12,776 "	217,192

These figures would seem to indicate that the people are each year learning how to qualify for the receipt of a pension. If the possession of a little property prevents receiving a pension, why economize and save; or, if one already has property, why not seek to dispose of it in such a way as not to forfeit the claim to a pension? Such a course is no doubt opposed to the spirit of the law, but human nature being what it is, there are very few communities where the people will not assist a needy neighbor to get support out of the government.

There is much theoretically to commend the principle of old-age pensions, but will it be possible to work it out in such a way as not to destroy the incentive for thrift and saving among the poor, and especially among the wage-earning classes? The present New Zealand plan is little better than outdoor charity, and cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect upon the people. One way to avoid this evil would be to grant a moderate pension to every person sixty-five years of age without regard to his income. This would at least avoid offering a premium upon poverty. Another plan would be to organize an insurance fund, and to require a moderate weekly or monthly payment from those who wish to share in the pension. There is no doubt an urgent demand for some better system of support for those who have passed the age of efficient work, and it is probable that the New Zealand experience may contribute to this result, but the system will need large modifications in order that its evils shall not exceed its benefits.

LAND AND INCOME TAXES.

The system of taxation in New Zealand presents many novel features, some of which are commendable, while others appear to inflict rather severe penalties on the man who by hard work and thrift has secured a larger competence

than his neighbors. The land tax is assessed on the unimproved value of the land; and the present rate of taxation is one penny on every pound of valuation, which is equal to about four-tenths of one per cent. Mortgages are taxed as real estate in the hands of the holder, and their value deducted from the assessed value of the land. Land to the value of £500, after deducting improvements on it, is exempt entirely from taxation, and an allowance of £500 is made on any assessment up to £1,500. Above that amount the allowance diminishes £1 for every £2 of valuation, so that no allowance is made on property assessed at £2,500, or above. It is also within the discretion of the commission to remit the taxes to any landowner whose income from all sources is not in excess of £200 per year. The result of these laws is that, with more than 110,000 landowners, only 17,500, or less than one-sixth, pay any land tax. But this is not the full measure of the inequality. When the land held by one person is assessed at £5,000 or more, an additional graduated tax is levied, varying from one-half of a penny on £5,000 to twopence on £210,000. This graduated tax is increased by 20 per cent. in case the owner has not resided within the colony for one year.

The land tax is supplemented by an income tax. Each person's income is exempt up to £300, and also the amount that he is paying for life insurance premiums up to £50. On any income in excess of this the rate is sixpence on the pound for £1,000, and one shilling on the pound for any amount in excess of this. Corporations are charged one shilling on the pound on their entire income. The income from land mortgages or stocks is deducted in making up the schedule, as these have already been included in the land tax. In this respect the law is commendable, as it avoids the double taxation which occurs in many of our states where mortgages are taxed and not deducted from the value of the real estate.

The amount derived from the land tax for 1901-02 was £312,836, and from the income tax £179,397. The total revenue from taxation for this period was £3,113,079, of which the land and income taxes furnish £468,393, or 15 per cent. Nearly all the balance came from customs duties. It is evident, therefore, that as a source of revenue the land and income taxes are not a great success. One source of revenue in New Zealand is a license tax of threepence on the pound on all money spent in betting on horse races. The income from this tax in 1902 was £19,040, and the total amount spent by the public was £1,275,813, or nearly three times as

much as the total amount of taxation on land and incomes.

DIVISION OF GREAT ESTATES.

The dividing up of large estates into small holdings is an attempt to correct a great mistake made in the early settlement of the country. The early settlers acquired, through purchase from the native tribes and otherwise, large tracts of the best agricultural lands in the islands. A small part only of this has been tilled, the larger part being kept for grazing. As the islands increased in population this land was needed for agricultural purposes, and for lack of it the development of the country was greatly retarded in population, railroads, highways, schools, and in everything that makes for a prosperous state. Accordingly, in 1892, a law was enacted by which the government could take these estates, either by purchase at an agreed price or by appraisal, and develop them by laying out roads and dividing them into farms and villages. The land is then sold or leased to actual settlers at an appraised value that is sufficient to pay the cost of purchase and development. No person is permitted to acquire more than two hundred acres of land in the division of these estates. Under no condition can a person in New Zealand own or lease from the government more than six hundred and forty acres of first-class farming land, or two thousand acres of second-class land. First-class grazing land owned or leased by one person is limited to five thousand acres, and second-class grazing land to twenty thousand acres, or sufficient to carry twenty thousand sheep or four thousand cattle.

The effect of these laws has been highly beneficial to the country. One hundred and seven such estates, containing 448,349 acres, have already been opened up for settlement, and the process is still going on. In most cases the amount the government shall pay for the land is arranged by mutual agreement, though occasionally it is determined by appraisal. Fortunately, in our own country the land has mostly been taken up by actual settlers and is owned in small holdings, so that we have no need for such radical legislation. It is probable, however, if the State of California had had such a law forty years ago, compelling the division of the great Mexican grants among actual settlers, the State would to-day be much further advanced in population and general development.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

Compulsory arbitration was first adopted by New Zealand in 1894, and since then the law has been several times amended. The law pro-

vides first for a Board of Conciliation, which endeavors to settle the disputes by arbitration. If it fails, the matter is brought before the Court of Arbitration on the application of either party, and the decision of the court is binding upon both parties. The rate of wages and the general conditions of labor established by the court become binding upon all similar industries located within the jurisdiction of the court.

Opinions in New Zealand differ very much as to the workings of this law. All agree that it settles strikes and prevents their recurrence, but many claim that it produces other evils much more harmful than the original labor troubles. The islands of New Zealand have a population of only 830,800, and as manufacturing is almost entirely limited to the supply of domestic wants, it is not of large dimensions. Since the introduction of this legislation, the volume of manufactured products has not kept pace with increased importations, and the manufacturers of New Zealand generally attribute this relative falling off to the interference of restrictive legislation. The following statistics of imports seem to substantiate this theory. In 1865, the population was 573,362, and the total imports (excluding specie) £7,479,000. In 1894, the year in which the arbitration act was passed, the population was 679,196, but the imports had decreased to £6,788,120. During the seven years from the passing of the act to the latest returns (those of 1901) the imports had increased to £11,817,915. The arbitration act may not be entirely responsible for this result, but it is a significant fact that on all articles manufactured in the colony, with one exception (beer), the importations have increased enormously since the passing of the act.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

One somewhat curious result has been caused by the establishment of a fixed minimum wage. A minimum wage is for all practical purposes a maximum wage also; for, except in the case of a few foremen, or of persons of very unusual ability, it is the wages paid to all the employees doing the same work. It must, therefore, represent the wages of a healthy, able-bodied man. This shuts out of employment all who are not able to do full work. Several cases came to my knowledge of men who were anxious to secure work at lower rates of wages, and who stated that they were not able to do a full day's work, but the manufacturers were not permitted to employ them except at full wages. There is a provision in the law by which, with the special permission of the court and with the approval of the labor

unions, a man may be employed on special wages, but practically such permission is rarely given. In this way industrious and willing men are shut out of employment, or are compelled to apply to the government relief works, which are maintained to meet the wants of those who cannot find other employment. It ought to be possible to settle labor disputes in such a way as not to cripple the industries affected or to shut out of work men with willing hands and feeble bodies, but it is evident that New Zealand has not yet solved this problem.

LEGISLATION APPROVED BY THE VOTERS.

Opinions in New Zealand differ very much as to the general effect of all this radical legislation upon the colony. The government party points to the prosperity of the country, to the increase in population, wealth and general public improvements, and say this is the fruit of their progressive laws. The opposition party says that the prosperity is the result of good soil, good climate, and good markets, and is in spite of socialistic laws and not because of them. The present premier, the Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, has been in office continuously for ten years, and at a recent election his policy was sustained by a large majority. It is evident, therefore, that a majority of the people approve of this legislation. With a change in economic conditions as a result of drought or of a financial crisis, there will no doubt be a change of the

party in power, but I do not believe that there will be any general reversal of the reform legislation enacted during the past twelve years. Modifications and improvements will be made, but the main features will remain, for good or bad, without essential change, and the government will continue with its great centralized power.

APPROACH TO THE SOCIALIST IDEAL.

One effect of government ownership and management of the chief industries of the land is that government employment, or a "government billet," is the chief ambition of nearly every man. Aside from farming, almost the only lines of business open to private enterprise are navigation, manufacturing, and mercantile pursuits. About one man in every six throughout the islands is in some form of government employ, or is in receipt of a pension from the government. New Zealand has probably gone further than any other nation in realizing the ideal state of the socialist, where the government owns all the land, manages all the industries, and is the only capitalist in the community. It is doubtful if this extreme ideal will ever be realized, but if the New Zealand experiment continues successful, other nations will almost certainly enact similar laws, and the state, instead of private corporations, will become the great capitalist and the great employer of labor. When this occurs, it is needless to say, the days of the multi-millionaire will be numbered.

TRADE-UNIONISM AND DEMOCRACY IN AUSTRALIA.

BY "A TIRED AUSTRALIAN."

[The preceding article by Dr. Warner is objective, dispassionate, and scrupulously fair. The present one, by an Australian, does not attempt to state a situation in any such spirit, but is the outburst of a clever and able writer, who has lost his patience with the methods of organized labor, and who believes that labor's dominance in the affairs of Australia and New Zealand is becoming tyrannical and intolerable. We print this because it seems valuable as setting forth the point of view of men who are likely, in the near future, to make a very serious attempt to diminish the potency of trade-unionism in the Antipodes.—THE EDITOR.]

IF there is one thing about which all Australians and New Zealanders are cocksure, it is that the purest type of democracy the human race has ever known flourishes to-day beneath Australian skies. From the eminence of that delightful conviction we look down with mild pity upon the rest of mankind who have not yet reached our level of political beati-

tude. And we have, at least, some show of reason for the faith which is in us on this matter. We have the freedom of independent states without their risks. Our parliamentary constitution is the latest, not to say the loftiest, word of political wisdom. Five out of the six points for which the Chartists in Great Britain fought in 1838 are with us crystallized into law,

and form the constitution under which we live. It is true we have not yet got annual parliaments; but we have many political luxuries of which the unfortunate Chartist did not venture so much as to dream.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Yes! the latest and most highly developed form of democratic government is that under which happy Australians and New Zealanders live. But names and things do not always agree. A name in this imperfect world is sometimes only a mask which hides a fact in utter quarrel with the name that covers it. What are the essential characteristics of a democracy? The essence of a democracy consists of two things: First, as regards the state, it is the rule of the people as a whole, and not of any class or section of it; and second, as regards the individual, it insures the largest measure of private freedom consistent with the welfare of the public as a whole.

Now, "A Tired Australian," for many delightful and complacent years, shared the belief of all his fellow-Australians that we were the freest people under the sun. But that delusion, alas! is *in articulo mortis*. It is past praying for. We keep the form of a democracy, we talk its language, we soothe ourselves with its rhetorical commonplaces. But, as a matter of sober and literal fact, personal freedom is narrowing among us until it threatens to be non-existent. We are developing what may be called a one-legged democracy. Democratic forms are employed to accomplish the most undemocratic results. The outstanding, undeniable feature of Australian politics is that under solemnly democratic forms the inversion of all democracy is achieved. The minority rules the majority. Private freedom everywhere suffers confiscation. The present drift has only to be continued for another decade and the Australian or the New Zealander will enjoy a smaller area of personal freedom than any other human being outside of Russia. And as "A Tired Australian" contemplates such astonishing results achieved by such methods, is it strange that a certain emotion of astonished shame runs through his blood?

A PARLIAMENT GONE WRONG.

The rule of the minority is writ large in nearly all the Australian parliaments. It looks out, in an eminent degree, visible to universal and grinning mankind, in the Commonwealth Parliament. The labor ideal is "an independent party and a dependent ministry;" and this ideal has certainly been realized in the first Federal

Parliament. Labor members have captured it. They have used it to write their ideas on the statute-book. Their dominancy has been so absolute that, as the Labor members look back, they must, like Warren Hastings, be lost in wonder at their own moderation. Sir Edmund Barton, at their bidding, put a fool's cap on the head of Australia, in the shape of the immortal clause,—intended to paint not merely Australia but all the seas of the planet white,—which forbids Australian letters to be carried anywhere on board a ship that employs so much as a colored cook. Having done that at the bidding of the Labor party, what is there that Sir Edmund Barton, with a drowsy nod, would not have done at its whisper? And the trouble is that Mr. George Reid would probably have played Sir Edmund Barton's part if the chance had come his way! No one can blame the Labor party for their success. They may be even complimented on their moderation. What other group of politicians, if they had the same opportunity, would not use it in the same fashion? But here is the plain fact, the paradox and scandal of sane politics, that in a house of seventy-five members a minority of twenty-three practically rules. This may be democracy; but it is of a very limping and one-legged type. The few rule the many; the minority stamps its will on the majority.

And Australasian legislation, filtered in this way through labor channels, has in every detail, and at every point, the vice of its origin. It effects, though it does not professedly aim at, the establishment of class rule; the rule of a class over the nation, of an organized minority over a disorganized majority. It legislates for the few at the cost of the many. While talking the language of freedom, it abolishes freedom. It is building up the most hateful of tyrannies, an oligarchy under the disguise of a democracy. The Labor members would deny this energetically, and most of them with entire sincerity. They are honestly unconscious of the sort of tyranny they are creating. They believe themselves—with a simple faith which would be entertaining if it were not so tragical—to be THE PEOPLE! That insignificant section of the nation outside the limits of their class-horizon practically does not exist for them. *They* are the People! All rights begin with them and end with them!

THE PYRAMID ON ITS APEX!

Take a few typical facts chosen almost at random. In New Zealand, there are 55,000 registered workers, of whom only 17,000 are unionists; the non-unionists, that is, are in a majority

of two to one, and by all the principles of democracy they ought to rule. But the very suggestion of this would set all Labor members shrieking. It would seem to them flat blasphemy! They would shudder at it, as the entire College of Cardinals would shudder if any one proposed that the election of the new Pope should be referred to a committee of Orangemen! Yet, under a democratic sky the majority must take precedence of the minority! Now, under the New Zealand Arbitration Act the court has power to direct employers to employ a unionist in preference to a non-unionist, and it has done this in not a few cases. But Mr. Seddon has promised to bring in a bill which will deprive the court of its freedom in this respect, and will *compel* all employers to give preference to unionists as against non-unionists! The majority of registered workers, in the exercise of their freedom, refuse to join the unions; as a punishment they are to be deprived of the chance of employment! The majority, that is, are robbed by the law of their right to disagree with the minority; and democratic institutions are employed to accomplish so highly undemocratic a result!

AN INVERTED RELIGION.

And the bitter humor of the situation lies in the revelation this incident makes of the inner mind of the Labor party about all workers not included in the unions. They feel toward them as high-class Brahmins feel toward pariahs. They are scarcely to be regarded as human beings; they may be justly denied the common privileges of civilization! A good unionist will, of course, refuse, if he can, to work with a non-unionist; he will also refuse to eat with him, to sleep under the same roof, to live in the same town with him. He feels toward him as a Spanish inquisitor felt toward heretics; nay, in the case of a fellow-unionist who departs from the faith and leaves the union, he feels as that same inquisitor might have felt toward, say, a converted Jew who had relapsed. His mood of feeling in this matter has the fervors, and sometimes employs the language, of a topsy-turvy religion. The hate of a unionist toward a free laborer outruns time. Here is the sort of poetry expended in Labor organs on the "blackleg":

THE BLACKLEG.

Oh, who would rob us of our bread,
Who cause our wives sad tears to shed,
And lay our children with the dead?—
The Blackleg!

Who, when the pangs of death are near,
Is choked with hell's continual fear,
Without a friend to linger near?—
The Blackleg!

Who, when the end arrives at last,
And all the shame and wrong are past,
Still finds himself in hell outcast,
In memory's blacklist posted fast?—
The Blackleg!

And the "blackleg," thus cursed with bell, book, and candle, and pursued with hate into eternity itself, is simply a free man in a free country, who claims the most rudimentary of all liberties, the liberty of selling his labor on what terms he pleases!

THE CRIME OF FREEDOM!

How relentlessly private freedom is being confiscated in the name of liberty, and by methods of law, may be illustrated again from western Australia. Mr. Justice Parker there, sitting as judge in the Arbitration Court, decided that the act did not forbid piecework. His Honor said:

With respect to piecework, his predecessors in the office of president had held that the act did not prohibit any workman engaged with an employer to work for him by piece. It would ill become him to take exception to the view so expressed. When one had a common-law right,—and it was an undoubted fact that, according to common law, every man had a right to contract as he thought proper,—when man had a common-law right like that, it was obvious that it required particular and express legislation to deprive him of that right.

Mr. Lobstein, the workers' nominee on the court, strongly condemned the action of the court in permitting unregulated piecework and freedom of contract. It was the duty of the court when it allowed piecework, to specify in the award all the terms and conditions under which work should be executed, and the remuneration to be paid for each article or part thereof. The whole thing was a huge farce.

The Labor party in western Australia pronounces Judge Parker's decision "absurd, and tending to bring the principle of compulsory arbitration into contempt." What these ingenious gentlemen want, in a word, is, in the name of freedom, to confiscate the freedom of other people; to deny the right of free contract to everybody outside their own union,—or, for the matter of that, inside that union. "A Tired Australian" refuses to quote Madame Roland's "O Liberty!" at this point, but he meditates with a sense of weariness more acute than ever on the eccentricities of human nature.

AN INDUSTRIAL CZAR.

Mr. Kingston's conciliation and arbitration bill is another example of the despotism which in the sacred name of freedom is being imposed on long-suffering Australia.

But let us imagine what the bill, if passed as Mr. Kingston has framed it, will actually accomplish. A court is to be set up of five persons,—

a judge of one of the state courts as chairman, and two representatives of the employers and two of the employees. This court will have power to fix all the conditions of labor,—the hours to be worked, the wages to be paid,—in any industrial dispute referred to it. It has power, further, to declare that the terms fixed in one trade, and at one locality, shall be enforced in that particular trade throughout all Australia. Now, human nature being what it is, it is certain that the representatives of employers and of employees will be opposed to each other, and the decision will practically lie with the chairman. In Victoria, there are seven wages boards in which a majority of seven-tenths is required to make a finding effective, and six of those boards are in a condition of permanent deadlock. Practically, each party votes in solid platoons; only where the chairman has a casting vote can results be achieved. This will certainly be the case in the Federal tribunal. So that the bill will practically create a sort of industrial Czar, who, by a single drop of ink on the tip of his pen, will be able to change the wages, the hours, and the conditions of work in every department of the complex industries of Australasia! He will be a lawyer, and not a man of business, too; and yet he will be authorized to change the business conditions of all industries. There is no other example of such despotism to be found in the civilized world. And it is to be set up at the bidding of a minority in the Federal Parliament, and, in the august name of freedom, to be imposed on the majority!

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

What are the ultimate ideals toward which the Labor party is working, and working with every probability of success? It is toward the establishment of socialism. Mr. Watson, the leader of the Federal Labor party, defines socialism in nebulous and polite generalities, which mean nothing. It is "the humane policy of state control"—merely this and nothing more. Mr. Tom Mann, who is employed—and generously paid—by the Victorian Labor party as its apostle, is much more definite. He advocates a collectivist state, and he says:

By a collectivist state I mean a state wherein the land, mines, minerals, and machinery are owned and controlled by the people in their corporate capacity in the common interest of all alike, a state wherein there will be no room for any private receiver of rent, interest, or profit; where the total work to be done will be rightly apportioned over the total number to do it; and

therefore a state where all able-bodied persons will be called upon to do a share of work.

In one of his addresses, the heroic Tom becomes even more concrete in his ideals. He undertakes "the abolition of all private ownership of land;" he will do this by the ingenious method of "imposing taxes" which will make the unhappy landowner glad to get rid of his property.

The final goal of the Labor party is thus clear. Every employer of labor may be quite sure that it means to abolish *him*! He may be temporarily allowed to exist, but the noose is being fitted round his neck! The sole employer in the social paradise the Labor party will create is the state. And every farmer who owns the land on which he is growing wheat, or pasturing cows, may know that the aim of the Labor party is to drive him off his acres. His title-deeds are an unpardonable social offense! All private ownership of land is to be abolished. A social revolution, of course, is meant; but is it possible?

As "A Tired Australian" looks out on the political landscape, he sees clearly that it is very possible. The law which requires an employer to give preference to a unionist, as against a non-unionist, is, for the employer himself, a form of legalized suicide. It must drive all workers into the unions; and then the unions will have a voting power which at present they only pretend to have.

WILL IT COME?

It is, of course, possible that the self-respect, the common sense, the energy which belongs to Australians by right of blood, may experience a sudden awakening; and, say, at the next general election, a house may be returned which will represent a true democracy,—the rule of the people as a whole. At present the class rules the nation. Mr. Philp,—poor deluded man!—complains in Brisbane that "the representatives of Queensland in the Federal Parliament do not seem to think they owe anything at all to the state." Of course not! They represent a class, not the state! No Labor member pretends to represent anything but his class.

Now, if it is the question of a class against the nation, it is also a question of the nation against a class. If that issue is once realized, the dominancy of the Labor party will be over, and Australia will be what it pretends to be, but at present is not, a true democracy. Just now it is nothing but a one-legged democracy.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

DR. E. J. DILLON contributes to the *Contemporary Review*, under the heading of "Foreign Affairs" and the pessimistic sub-heading "Finis Macedonia?" a very gloomy and sardonic account of the state of affairs in the Balkan peninsula. The gist of his article is that the present insurrection, being merely local, cannot succeed; and that Russia and Austria have determined not to interfere, or to let others interfere, but to allow the question to be settled practically by the extermination of the insurgents. When the conspiracy which prefaced the present revolt was being hatched, Russia and Austria warned the Porte and exhorted it to take time by the forelock. When M. Rostoffsky was murdered, the Russian Government, in spite of the clamor of the press, refused to take coercive measures, and demanded merely an expiation of the offense.

"Aided by the moral sympathy of Catholic Austria and Orthodox Russia, the Shadow of God will, perhaps, ultimately thwart this supreme effort of the Slav Christians to gain their independence, and will uproot the Christian population as well, and then the Macedonian question, and with it the near Eastern problem, may be consigned to the archives for a time. To open it up to-day would certainly—say the statesmen who make history there—lead to diplomatic misunderstandings and possibly even to war. And neither Muscovy nor Austria is prepared to run any such risks. Russia's policy is to gain her ends at the green table of diplomacy rather than on the costly field of battle. And what she has accomplished in the case of Manchuria she can certainly effect in Macedonia. In a few years Austria's position may, nay must, change, and with it her ability to make good her present exorbitant claims to a share in the heritage of the Sultan. The lion's share will then fall to Russia, whose only rivals will be the helpless little states of the Balkans, whom she can feed with fine words. Austria is even far less prepared for international unpleasantness than her northern neighbor. Her present internal ailments are as much as she can possibly bear, and even they may yet bring about disastrous consequences without any diplomatic troubles or armed intervention in the Balkans. Sleeping dogs had, therefore, best be left undisturbed. Consequently, come what may, the two Christian powers are determined to keep the peace and guarantee perfect liberty to the Turk to deal with the Christian

in his own traditional manner. Hence the murder of all the Muscovite consuls in Macedonia would not cause the Czar to swerve one hair's breadth from the policy of interest which his advisers have drawn up, just as the massacre of all the Christians would not move Catholic Austria to raise a finger against the Ottoman Empire."

Russia and Austria, says Dr. Dillon, are morally responsible for the present bloodshed. The only question is, How can their political interests be most effectually furthered? That problem solved, Christianity and humanity may be safely left to take care of themselves. Austria has now arranged with Roumania that a portion of the latter's army is to be held ready to neutralize a considerable portion of the Bulgarian forces in case Bulgaria should interfere. And, in short, consuls may be murdered, Christians massacred, and risings organized until the Christian population is thinned; but the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula will not be changed this year.

A MITIGATION IN MASSACRE.

After which Dr. Dillon proceeds ironically to show how, though massacre may be encouraged by the Christian powers, they could by a slight sacrifice prevent some of its attendant horrors. He refers, of course, to the outrages on women and girls. The Porte, he says, wants only £10,000 to feed its own troops; not having this money it quarters them on the Christians, and the soldiers, as usual, subject the women to bestial indignities. By all means, says Dr. Dillon, let the massacring go on; massacre even the women, but spare them worse; it will cost only a trifle to the two great powers.

"In order sensibly to lessen the number of these abominations all that is needed is that a certain sum of money be regularly advanced to the Sublime Porte, for the sake of humanity, Christianity or prestige, by the two Christian powers whose vital interests are bound up with the success of the Turkish army. If, then, Austria and Russia between them agreed to make good the daily deficiency in the ten thousand Turkish pounds, many a Macedonian maiden and wife would receive the bullet, the dagger, or the lash of the Moslem with a blessing on her lips for the unseen but chivalrous Christian states which had sacrificed a portion of their revenues to save her from dishonor. The cost of the ransom of these unfortunate human beings would be trivial when one reflects on the enormous budgets of the two great empires; but if

the governments, from motives of strict economy, hesitate to allot the needful funds, would it not be advisable at least to allow public subscriptions to be opened by parish priests throughout the two countries, and thus, besides rescuing women and children from tortures worse than death, to shed a certain degree of luster on their respective churches, which have for a long time past been vainly longing for an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the cause of humanity, morality, or religion?"

THE SOUL OF THE INSURRECTION.

Dr. Dillon devotes some space to a description of Damian Gruyeff, the soul of the revolutionary movement of which Boris Sarafoff is the head. Of Gruyeff, who, like most of the leaders, was primarily a schoolmaster, he says:

"Like Pompey of old, he has only to stamp on the ground to summon bodies of armed men to appear and follow him. His flow of eloquence is said to be as irresistible as were the magic sounds of the pipe of the Hamelin rat-catcher. He can lead his peasants to the jaws of death, and they march on blithely singing war songs. In this way he has persuaded thousands of very hard-headed men to leave their houses, their crops, and their families, and to risk their lives in a supreme and desperate effort to shake off the yoke of the Turk. The 'Macedonian Garibaldi' is the nickname which this demagogue has received, and he certainly has not usurped it. He possesses the invaluable gift of making his hearers see things as he himself views them, and of communicating to them the fire that burns within him. His eloquence is thrilling, his enthusiasm infectious, his appeal irresistible. He is a sympathetic, fiery-eyed, brown-skinned man of about thirty-three years, whose short career has been characterized by daring ventures and remarkable escapes. He knows his country and his people better than any of his fellow-compatriots, and is adored by the masses, who look up to him as to their savior."

The Sad Plight of the Macedonian Peasant.

The September *Fortnightly* contains an excellent article by Mr. H. N. Brailsford. He paints a sad picture of the condition of the Macedonian serf—for serf he practically is—under the hand of his Turkish taskmaster. The immediate cause of the insurrection, he agrees with the Turks, is the Bulgarian school, which turns out numbers of educated young men who refuse to return to their squalid homes. For the squalidness of the home the Turk is responsible. The average peasant has a net yearly income of only about £10, of which about £3 10s. goes on taxes. It

is a common incident for villages to cut down their fruit trees to avoid the tax on them. Mr. Brailsford says that in the most prosperous village he visited, out of a male population of five hundred and sixty no less than three hundred and seventy were obliged last year to work off their obligations for taxes by joining the *corvée*. The Turkish bey landlord gets half the farmer's produce. Every village supports a number of Turkish policemen who are really parasites, the average household paying them £1 10s. out of its income of £10,—not for protection, but for a precarious immunity from outrage.

Mr. Brailsford says that the average Macedonian peasant has no idea whatever whether he is a Serb, Bulgar, or Greek, but joins whichever party pays him most.

The result of the Bulgarian agitation is that the Serbs have been confined to the extreme northwest. Mr. Brailsford has a poor opinion of Hilmi Pasha, whose capacity for administering a country like Macedonia may be judged from the following anecdote:

"A consul brought to his notice the fact that medieval tortures were being applied to the Bulgarian suspects in the jail at Doiran. On the spot he drafted a telegram to the prefect of Doiran and showed it to the consul in question. It ran thus: 'Is it true that you have employed torture in your prison? If so, I must send a commission of inquiry.' Next day he produced the official's reply, adding complacently, 'You see, there was not a word of truth in the story!'"

Emancipated Crete.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth, writing in the same review on "Crete, Free and Autonomous," does not confirm the belief that emancipation from the Turk is the only condition of progress in Eastern countries. One looks in vain, he says, for indications of material progress. The general impression is stagnation and decay; the roads are bad, or non-existent, and the towns still in ruins. The fact is, that the Cretans, though they have now nominally excellent institutions, are dissatisfied with their lot. The desire for union with Greece is universal.

"No one who knows the measure of success attained by the Hellenic kingdom can believe that incorporation therein will directly add to the well-being of Crete; but increased well-being will follow nevertheless, for the union will introduce a feeling of satisfaction and finality which can never be obtained without it. It will remove a grievance of some seventy years' standing, which has often disturbed the peace of the Levant. It will harmonize Prince George's real position with his nominal character, and dispose

of many anomalies of detail. Difficulties of a new sort will doubtless arise over the settlement, but they will be of infinitely less importance than this present fiction, which disturbs the whole machinery of society."

A Lady in Old Servia.

The *Monthly Review* for September contains an interesting little article by M. Edith Durham, describing recent experiences in Old Servia, from which she returned only a fortnight ago. Miss Durham says that the Macedonian rising was planned well in advance, and that she was warned of the fact at a time when the European press was declaring that things had quieted down. She says:

"Few English people are aware of the immense strides that have been made in the lands released from Turkish rule in 1878. It is no exaggeration to say that in that short space of time more has been done toward improving all the conditions of life than in the previous four centuries. There are good roads, well-appointed schools, the towns have been largely rebuilt, and they are clean and tidy; far cleaner than those, for example, of Normandy. The free Balkan states are supposed by the average Briton to be wild and dangerous places. I can only say, from experience, that both Servia and Montenegro have treated me exceedingly well, and that to go from either of them into Turkey is to plunge from safety and civilization into danger; from the twentieth century into the Middle Ages; off the pavement into the sewer."

Austria and the Balkan Situation.

Austria's relation to the Eastern Question is discussed at some length in a paper on "The Problem of the Balkans," contributed to the *North American Review* for September by Mr. A. L. Snowden, formerly our minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. After showing that no class in the Turkish empire, Mohammedan or Christian, is satisfied with the fourteenth-century system of government under which they are compelled to live, this writer proceeds:

"The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria after the war of 1877-78 might be regarded as a portion of the standing protest against the undue aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of her neighbors. In fact, in the present phase of the Balkan question, Austria might be considered to have fallen heir to most of the anti-Russian feeling and obligation. Austria is growing weaker as Russia grows stronger. The very progress of the imperial Hapsburg realm in the direction of local self-government, and toward the democratic ideal,

has been her undoing, in so far as relates to her capacity for united effort and for the carrying out of any consistent policy, either at home or abroad. There is also a large element in her population that is affected with Russianism, or, as it is sometimes called, 'Pan-Slavism,' the movement which seeks to draw into one political union all the Slavic peoples of the southeastern part of Europe.

DIVISIONS OF RACE AND LANGUAGE.

"No strong modern state has suffered from race hatreds so much as Austria. The German element has never succeeded in winning the friendship of any large portion of the other races inhabiting the empire. The long-standing feud between the Germans and the Hungarians is to-day keener than ever, notwithstanding the concessions to the Hungarians of autonomy and of a parliament of their own. Slavs against Germans and Hungarians, Hungarians against Germans, Bohemians against both Magyars and Germans, are a few of the historic feuds darkening the closing years of the reign of Francis Joseph. The other subject races,—Italians, Croats, Bosnians, Herzegovinians, Slovaks,—contribute nothing to the stability or coherence of the empire, and are unfelt except as their members occasionally make themselves heard in the Imperial Parliament.

"In Austria, indeed, nearly every existing tendency seems to be at war with the stability of the state, and this at the very time when the need for firmness and stability is becoming daily more imperative. Trade, usually deemed a bond of union, is turned by the Austrian form of internal tariff laws into a culture-bed of dissensions. Language, once the badge of servitude to Austria, is now cherished as a mark of defiance to the ruling caste. Race antipathy, another distinction fruitful of cruelties and misunderstandings, needs no explanation in a country which, like the United States, has a gigantic and unsettled race question on its hands; but nothing in this country can supply a parallel or any fit illustration for the array of disorganizing questions,—racial, commercial, and linguistic,—that confronts the Hapsburg empire. It is the generally accepted view, among educated men on the Continent of Europe, that the personal loyalty of the people to Francis Joseph is practically the one bond that really makes for unity and order in Austria. Every hour of life granted the venerable ruler means the postponement of the cataclysm which, it is generally feared, must come sooner or later. What it may mean, for the happiness of millions in eastern Europe, it is impossible now to forecast."

A POSSIBLE OUTCOME.

Despite this gloomy picture, Mr. Snowden suggests a possible way out of the darkness :

"Out of the seething mass of discord, rivalry, and hatred, solutions are possible which might conserve the real welfare of all parties whose interests are concerned. Should the heir-apparent to the Austrian throne manifest, upon his accession, some measure of appreciation of the vast responsibility of his position, the larger misfortunes may be delayed for an indefinite time, and the partition of Austria be long averted. In such an event, Austria might survive the Turkish Empire in Europe, and fall heir to some of its possessions. Salonika, a seaport the Hapsburgs have long desired, would almost surely come to them, and Austria would become a maritime power to an extent that is impossible with only her present harbor of Trieste. Greece, with almost equal certainty, would gain Macedonia. She may even become the nucleus of a new Christian nation on the Bosphorus, to replace the Asiatic anachronism of the Sultan. With the Dardanelles made free to ships of every nation, and with the new commonwealth guaranteed by the great powers, all would gain. Russia would have access to the oceans by ice-free ports, instead of being bottled up, as I feel unjustly, at all points throughout the western world. The granting of permission to her to traverse the Bosphorus and use her fleets in the Mediterranean would be robbed of its terrors to the western nations, since they would be on equal terms. England would reap rich advantage. Her tremendous naval preponderance, which is likely to be maintained for generations to come, would then be available for attack and reprisal upon Russia in a way now impossible, except in the extremely improbable contingency that she could have Turkey for an ally, as in the Crimean War.

"Surveying the whole field of probabilities, it is difficult to see how any one of the nations in interest could fail to benefit. In the meantime, everything would seem to depend upon the capacity of Austria, not only to meet the existing emergencies and maintain the present status, but so to consolidate her people as to preserve her unity until the Turkish overthrow in Europe and thus prevent overwhelming preponderance by Russia. Until that time, Austria must remain the only real barrier to Muscovite aggression in southeastern Europe. Every one who desires happiness for the millions in the Balkan states, and believes in popular government, must devoutly wish well to the house and empire of the Hapsburgs."

"SOCIAL EQUALITY": A NORTHERN PROTEST.

SOUTHERN white opposition to social equality between the races has found a vigorous champion where least expected,—in a Northern magazine. The leading editorial article in *Gunton's Magazine* for September is devoted to a frank discussion of "Race Social Equality." In this article the writer not only recognizes the truth and justice of the Southern contention that social equality between the races violates a sound sociological principle, but he takes the Southern people to task for not emphasizing this contention even more strongly than they have done in the past.

The writer draws a sharp distinction between industrial equality and social equality. He says :

"There is no sound sociologic or economic foundation for objecting to industrial equality,—that is to say, the equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race, to have the fruits of their labor, to own and use property and acquire wealth as the result of industrial skill and enterprise. Every individual, whether negro, Caucasian, Mongolian, or Malay, is better and makes better the community in which he lives in proportion as he develops the industrial ability to produce and acquire wealth and become a consumer in the community. Nor in doing so does he in the least injure either the industrial, political, or social status, or opportunity, of any other race ; on the contrary, he contributes to the improvement of the whole, just in proportion as he accomplishes the improvement in his own industrial condition. There is no sound reason why, with a rational basis for the franchise, there should be any discrimination against races.

THE QUESTION OF INTERMARRIAGE.

"But with social equality the case is quite different. Social equality means the mixing of the races in their homes and in their social life, the natural outcome of which is intermarrying and mixing of blood. To this the white people object, and on all the grounds of race-preservation, of sociological advancement, and of civilization, they are justified. It is as important to prevent the deterioration of the superior race by the infusion of negro blood, or that of any other semi-barbarous race, as it is to protect the civilization of the nation from the deteriorating influence of inferior civilization. It is at this point that the objection of the Southern people to the negro is strongest, and it is here that their position remains unshaken. Those of them who have a philosophic conception of the subject, reason that to recognize the social equality

of the races, even for the superior negroes, is to admit the right of the negroes to obtain, wherever possible, social intercourse and association with the whites. This, of course, is the natural social basis for the right to intermarry. If the negro young man has the social right to visit the white people, he has the implied right to ask the white young lady to marry him, wherever he can individually get recognition.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT.

"All the protection to the purity of the white race disappears when race distinctions and social barriers are removed. It must be admitted that from an ethnological and sociological point of view this would be an injury to the white race, and against that society should set its face. It is the duty of civilization always to protect the higher groups against the deteriorating influences of the lower groups, and likewise to protect the higher races against deterioration by the lower races. This does not mean that the lower should be prevented from rising, but that it should not be permitted to break down the higher. The improvement and progress of the poorer classes, poorer nations, and poorer races, should all come by improving the condition of their own group; but should never be permitted to come at the expense of the higher or more advanced group, nation, or race. This is a view, thoroughly sound, which the Northern people have not recognized, and, it is fair to say, which the Southern people have not emphasized as much as they might and should.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"It is encouraging, however, to note that everywhere there is a more rational attitude prevailing on this race problem. In the North, people are talking more sensibly about it. The idea that the negro is as fit for the suffrage as the white man, merely because he is a man, is disappearing. Nearly forty years of experimentation has shown that the suffrage in his hands has been a failure; that he has done nothing for himself with it, and done much to injure the community; that at no time has it been used by the negroes to promote any idea or political measure for their own improvement, or, for that matter, for the general improvement of the community. The negroes have been used mainly as political tools,—purchasable material for packing conventions, or to wreak vengeance on their white neighbors at whose hands they have received political and sometimes personal persecution. This generation of experience is gradually modifying the erratic idea of absolute rights regarding the negro so

prevalent in the Northern and Eastern States, and it is fair to say that there is a correspondingly moderated tone of antagonism to the negro in the South. But there is one great mistake still prominent in the policy of Southerners toward the negro, and that is the manner in which they are seeking to bring about his disfranchisement. It may practically be assumed that in objecting to the negro having the suffrage, the South has the substantial endorsement of the nation in general; provided, however, that it will put the exclusion of the negro on more broad and rational ground, the ground of unfitness to exercise the suffrage. In order to do this, however, the standard of fitness must be made the same for black and white. If it be ignorance, then the ignorant white should be excluded also; if it be property qualification, then it should be alike for both races.

SOCIAL DISTINCTION THE ESSENTIAL POINT OF THE RACE QUESTION.

"If the South would really formulate its position and rest its doctrine of race distinction upon the principle that is so clearly and philosophically understood by some Southern people (and not the less clearly by some Southern women), and take the position that for ethnological and sociological reasons race social equality is impossible and will not be tolerated, and that industrial equality shall be recognized, and that the right of political suffrage shall not rest on race distinction, but on a basis of individual and economic fitness that shall apply to all, the sectional differences regarding the problem would disappear. The South would then have the cordial endorsement of the whole nation in maintaining the essential point in the race question,—namely, race social distinction; and the race question in the South would be in a fair way toward a peaceful and rational solution under the guidance of, and entirely consistent with, the ideas of the Southern people themselves."

SOUTHWEST AFRICA AS A HEALTH RESORT.

THE climatic conditions that make the tablelands of Southwest Africa an ideal health resort, especially for the consumptive, are set forth by Professor Dove in the August number of the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*. These conditions are the result of the physical conformation both of the southern hemisphere, and of the southern part of Africa in particular. In the first place, the preponderance of water in the southern hemisphere produces a much more equable temperature than is found in countries north of the equator, the relatively cool summer here being followed by a very warm winter. On the 35th

degree northern latitude, for instance, the mean temperature of the hottest month is 25.8 degrees Celsius, while in the corresponding degree southern latitude it is only 19.3 degrees Celsius; similarly, the mean temperature of January in the same degree northern latitude is 8.8 degrees Celsius, as against 12.4 degrees Celsius for the coldest month in the corresponding degree southern latitude. In the second place, entire South Africa, unlike South America and Australia, is composed of a series of plateaus, piled in terraces one above the other, and rising to a considerable level above the sea, without intervening lowlands. The rarified air at this elevation compels a person to breathe more deeply and freely than in lower altitudes. Hence follows the enlargement of the chest that has been observed even in healthy adult Europeans after having lived here for some years; it has been noted, also, among army officers stationed in South Africa, although these men generally get sufficient exercise at home to expand their chests.

There is little humidity; hence the hot days of summer seem less unbearable than an oppressive summer afternoon in central Europe, and are generally followed by a cool night, affording refreshing sleep. "A Kaffir chief, on being taken to London, complained bitterly of the heat there; and the Ovaherero and Withoos, at the Berlin Colonial Exposition, also complained of the oppressive atmosphere. In both cases the temperature was much lower than that to which these people were accustomed in their South African home, but the high degree of humidity of the northern climate produced the sensation of much greater heat." Although the nights are icy cold in winter, the pure, clear air is not nearly so unpleasant to breathe as the damp, cold air of the European winter.

Another characteristic of these plateaus, finally, is the flood of sunlight warming the atmosphere and the ground. "Aside from portions of the great desert regions, there is, perhaps, no other country where the sun shines longer and more uninterruptedly than in the interior of South Africa.

OUTDOOR LIFE.

These characteristics,—the rarified air, the absence of humidity, the even temperature, varying little from day to day, and the wealth of sunshine,—furnish ideal conditions for outdoor life. One can spend, practically, day and night in the open air without taking cold, the primitive houses affording little protection. The writer recorded only three days during a winter in southern Hereroland, in German South Africa,

on which it was impossible to sit outside on account of the cold. Even a person unable or unwilling to take much exercise can sit at least from eight to ten hours in the open air. A really unpleasant temperature,—raw, damp, cold weather,—which is not unknown in southern Europe, seldom occurs in South Africa; nor are there any sudden changes inimical to health on these plateaus, as found in central Europe.

A REFUGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Professor Dove, although not a physician, noted, during his visit, various interesting cases regarding the benefit consumptives derived from a sojourn in this country. Several of his acquaintances, who settled in South Africa on account of tuberculosis, could take rides of eight hours (forty miles) and longer without fatigue. Consumptives suffer less here than elsewhere, and all praise the extraordinary effects of the climate. This fact has been attested by physicians. Dr. Bachmann, who practised for several years in South Africa, is quoted as saying: "The patient is not visibly affected even by advanced destruction of the lungs; consumptives generally feel well in this climate, and often live to old age."

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

THOSE who have read Dr. Warner's survey of New Zealand's socialistic legislation, which appears in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, will be interested in the account of the direct legislation movement in that country which is contributed to the September *Arena* by the Hon. H. G. Ell, a member of the New Zealand Parliament. To quote from this writer:

"Public opinion in New Zealand is rapidly ripening in favor of placing the initiative and the referendum in the hands of the people in both general and local government. The referendum is in operation in New Zealand in a restricted form in general government. We take a referendum of the electors every three years on the subject of the sale of alcoholic liquor; for this purpose every male of twenty-one years and every woman of twenty-one years, whose name is on the roll of those entitled to vote, may vote. The licensing district is each electoral district, a poll being taken in each on the same day as that fixed for the election of members to represent the people in Parliament, the ballot paper for the poll on the liquor question being of a different color to the ballot paper used for the election of members.

"One-quarter of New Zealand's population is urban, three-quarters rural. Commenting on the

1899 vote, I said: It is usually supposed that the prohibitionist sentiment is stronger in the country than in the city, but in New Zealand the vote for continuance or for license is a little larger in the cities than in the country, but the no-license vote is also a larger percentage in the cities than in the country. The percentage for reduction is the only one of the three which is larger in the country than in the cities. In the 1896 vote, a slightly larger percentage of the double ballots was cast in the country than in the cities, but in 1899 this was reversed, and more double ballots were cast by nearly 22,000.

"Comparing the 1896 vote with the 1899 vote, we find a decided growth in the temperance sentiment. Thus the votes for continuance, which is really license, decreased from 42 per cent. to $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lost, nearly 1 per cent. went to reduction of licenses and 2.6 per cent. went to no license, thus showing a growth of the more radical sentiment.

A LARGE FEMALE VOTE.

"The 1902 vote shows a strengthening of the tendencies shown in 1899. The percentage for continuance has decreased, and the percentage for reduction and prohibition have increased about equally in the rural, urban, and total vote. Three years ago, only one district, Clutha, polled the requisite three-fifths majority to get prohibition. This year, six out of the sixty-two districts get it, and two of these adjoin Clutha, the prohibition district. But in two of these districts the vote has been declared void because of irregularities, but on revote they will probably vote the same way. Nine voted for reduction. It is significant that of the 318,859 votes cast 180,294 were by men, or 56 per cent., and 138,565 were by women, or 44 per cent., and there were 415,789 persons on the poll, so that 77 out of every 100 voted. This percentage was practically the same in the country as in this city."

THE BRITISH TARIFF DEBATE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S Zollverein proposition continues to be one of the chief topics of discussion in the British reviews. The sentiment of Australia on the question is expressed by the *Review of Reviews for Australasia* as follows:

"On the great question of preferential trade Australia, at the present moment, has certainly not made up its mind. It watches the Titanic debate on the other side of the sea, on the whole, with uncomprehending eyes. A number of authorities, indeed, have undertaken, with more or less success, to interpret Australian sentiment,

and in sundry rash cablegrams they have conveyed their guesses to the English press. But at present Australia has only looked at the question from what may be called the local-partisan standpoint. Free-trade organs discharge much angry rhetoric against Mr. Chamberlain because they think he has turned traitor to free trade. Protectionist organs, on the other hand, bless him because they fondly imagine he has become a sudden convert to the gospel of protection. Most people are awaiting the arrival of their opinions on the subject; at present they have none. To bind within one tariff the infinitely complex and varying productions and interests of all the provinces that make up the amazing British Empire is a feat which seems beyond the wit of man to accomplish. When such a tariff emerges, Australia, it may be shrewdly guessed, will judge it chiefly by the single test of how it will suit Australian interests. Free trade within the empire could not, for Australia, be realized without an amazing surrender of local protection; and even the local protectionists, who are now busy putting a nimbus on the brows of Mr. Chamberlain, would contemplate the proposal with quite changed eyes under such conditions. Australia and New Zealand will cheerfully take part in any 'inquiry' it is proposed to undertake; but they will enter into that inquiry, and will emerge from it, uncommitted!"

The Views of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The *Monthly Review* contains an important article from the pen of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the fiscal controversy. Sir Michael, as might be expected from a late member of the government, writes moderately, but he puts his opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's schemes just as resolutely as in his speeches in Parliament. He begins by declaring that there is no cause for the panic over England's commercial position. "For example, can it be true that our iron trade is being ruined if the profits of it assessed to income tax have increased from £1,840,350 in 1896-97 to £5,380,418 in 1900-01! The statement that our import of raw wool for manufacture increased from five hundred and ninety-eight million pounds in 1886 to seven hundred and fifteen million pounds in 1901 seems incompatible with decay in our woollen manufactures; while if we can send more than £70,000,000 worth of our cotton manufactures abroad, and find that in 1901 our exports of cotton-piece goods and yarn were more than in 1872, though values then were more than double the average of present prices, the policy of fighting hostile tariffs by free imports can hardly be pronounced a failure in the cotton industry."

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

Sir Michael does not believe that it is possible to be contented with small duties. The Chamberlain policy involves duties high enough to give a real advantage in the English market to colonists against foreigners; and any readiness on the part of the colonies to accept small duties at first is certainly no proof that the object of the new policy would be satisfied by such a duty, and the adoption of the principle would pledge the government to any subsequent increase of duties that might be found necessary to carry out the object of protection. Moreover, England cannot show special favor to Canada; and equity to the other self-governing colonies would compel the imposition of duties on all kinds of live and dead meat, fish, fruit, butter, eggs, and vegetables. Taxes on raw materials would be demanded by those interested in Canadian timber, and in wool and skins from Australia; and the preference would have to be extended to the non-self-governing colonies. Sir Michael says:

"The truth is, that any treaty binding us to admit the colonies to our markets, as now, on equal terms with our own producers, while they will not admit our producers to their markets on equal terms with their own, is so unfair in principle that it must soon become unworkable in practice. You cannot base a fiscal policy for the empire on the two opposite principles of free trade and protection. The high protective tariffs, intended to protect colonial industries against all outside competition, including our own, are the real obstacles between us, and we have been plainly told by all that this protection must be maintained. It is, therefore, impossible to see how we could gain from the colonies any great increase of trade, or any large measure of free trade in manufactured goods, which are the only articles of importance we could send them."

Lord Avebury's Argument.

The *Nineteenth Century* for September opens with a first-class paper in favor of free trade by Lord Avebury, in which the whole argument of the anti-protectionists is admirably summed up. First, Lord Avebury denies that there is any ground for despondency in regard to England's position, or any ground for changing her fiscal policy. There has been an enormous expansion of her trade, and the expansion coincided remarkably with the adoption of the free-trade policy. The income-tax and death-duty returns show how prosperity has increased. Secondly, England does not suffer from "dumping":

"We are told that other countries 'dump down' on us their surplus products. To some

extent that is no doubt true. But, in the first place, if to be 'dumped down' on is an injury, other countries suffer far more than we do. Our manufacturers 'dump down' on them far more than their manufacturers dump down on us."

It is nonsense, says Lord Avebury, to suppose that dumping can end in underselling and destroying all of England's industries, as in that case she would have nothing to exchange for the dumped goods.

THE EFFECT ON WAGES.

"It has been said that a rise in the price of food would be met by a rise in wages. That does not follow, but if so a rise in wages would necessitate a rise in prices, and a rise in prices would, of course, seriously cripple our manufactures in the competition of the world. A difference has, I see, been drawn between raw materials and food. It is understood that the government would not, under any circumstances, consent to tax raw materials. But, in the long run, a tax on food would hamper our manufactures in the same way as a tax on raw materials."

Lord Avebury gives the following instance of the effect of protection and high wages on the cost of production:

"The Atlantic Transport Line recently had four similar ships built,—two in Belfast and two in Philadelphia. The American-built ships cost £380,000 each, while the Belfast ones cost £292,000."

Lord Avebury attributes the success of the Germans almost altogether to their education and technical training and to the discoveries of their men of science; but the progress made as the result of this has been a benefit to the world at large, England included.

"A development of commerce won, and fairly won, by science and skill cannot be met by protection. To technical education Germany owes much, and if we wish to hold our own we must follow her example. But I believe her success would have been even more striking if her trade had been free, as, in the long run, Germany will inevitably find."

An American View.

Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson contributes to the *Fortnightly* "An American View of Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals." He regards the proposals as an acceptance of the American contention that no country can afford to leave its industrial interests outside the sphere of governmental care. He says:

"It is impossible to cite a single case of any commodity having been protected in America for fourteen years, without having been made

cheaper than it was before the protection was enacted. If it be merely a question of economy, could not England better afford to spend, not £8,000,000, but £80,000,000 a year on measures to promote effectively the growth of wheat than to go on increasing her ships of war on the principle that her navy must more than equal any other two navies in the world?"

The Canadian Standpoint.

Mr. John Davidson writes, in the same magazine, on the Canadian standpoint. A British duty on corn will, he declares, result in a great Canadian wheat boom; but the boom will be temporary, and when it is over will leave ruin and stagnation behind it. Canada's first thought about the proposed preference is joyous acceptance; the second will be accompanied by some gritting of the teeth.

"The voice of the oppressed manufacturer will be heard in the land, and the convinced protectionist will begin to renew his partial studies of the trade question. Two things should never be forgotten,—(1) that Canada is a great believer in Canada first, and (2) that Canada is protectionist in sentiment."

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACING.

THE cry against the deplorably exaggerated type of modern cup challenger and defender is taken up in the October *Cosmopolitan* by no less a yachtsman than Sir Thomas Lipton himself. He has built three ninety-foot racing-machines, because the present deed of gift for the *America's Cup* necessitates such monstrosities. But he is sincerely hoping for a revival of ocean yacht-racing, which would greatly develop the class of schooner-yachts,—boats possessing, in addition to speed, seaworthy qualities and attractiveness as summer homes.

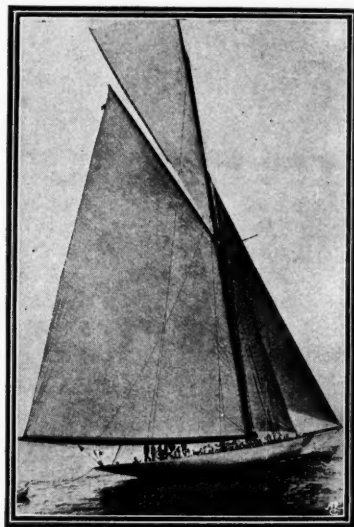
USELESS SAVE FOR RACING.

"The real cause of the present type of ninety-footers, which since 1895 have been steadily deteriorating as pleasure craft, is easily seen. They are extremes of a type that exhibits the factor of speed at its maximum, and the energies of the respective designers have been aimed toward that end exclusively. The boats have absolutely no other merit than that of extreme facility in traveling through the water, and for other purposes are entirely worthless. A defeated racing machine is a useless combination of steel, canvas, and hemp. It can never be transformed into a real yacht. There is danger on one at all times. Again, these great hulls,

with their pendulums of one hundred tons of lead swinging twenty feet below the troubled surface of the sea, cannot get into many harbors along the coast, and must perforce ride out the fury of the elements in the open."

A REAL YACHT IS NEEDED.

More to Sir Thomas' liking are the great schooner-yachts, of which the larger number is on this side of the water. "These craft are good sea-boats and mean something for naval architecture. In no case is their draft of water



THE "RELIANCE."

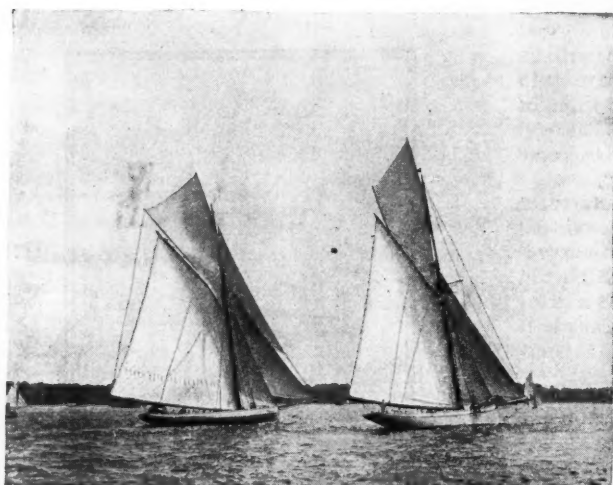
(American defender of the *America Cup*.)

so great that they cannot enter any harbor. They are yachts in all the name implies, are equipped with comfortable, even sumptuous quarters, and speed is also a factor without detracting at all from their well-appointed elegance. These luxuries would be utterly impossible under the conditions that exist among the freaks of racing-machines that have no legitimate claim to being called yachts.

"Types of craft such as the *Reliance* or the *Shamrock III*. mean nothing for marine architecture, except the development of speed. Their respective models exhibit no knowledge that could be really valuable in building the craft that makes either England or America the commercial power that it is, nor can any lesson be drawn from the light construction and deep fin with its one hundred tons of lead flirting with eels and flounders almost within touch of the bottom."

OCEAN FLYERS UNDER CANVAS.

"As a matter of history, races across the ocean have been sailed, and were splendidly satisfactory both as tests of speed and of weatherly qualities of the yachts. The names *Cambria*, *Henrietta*, *Dauntless*, *Coronet*, *Fleetwing*, and *Vesta* are familiar to yachtsmen throughout the world. All of these were schooners that represented the best work of the designers of their



"MAYFLOWER" AND "GALATEA."

(Cup defender and challenger in 1886.)

day. They were fast, but they were not racing-machines. It is the modernized type of such vessels as these that I should like to see racing for the cup, and it must be from such as these that we will have ocean-racing in the future. The racing-machine could not live through an Atlantic storm, but an up-to-date schooner, possessing the advantages of seaworthiness of any of the above-named yachts, associated with the greater speed of the up-to-date design, could not only live, but make better weather than an ocean liner."

THIS YEAR'S CONTEST.

Sir Thomas is sportsmanlike with regard to his recent defeat. "I find no fault with my designer, my captain, or my crew. They are the best in all Great Britain, and we were beaten fairly by a faster boat, the product of the best genius in the world. My boat was not any worse, but your boat was so much better, and I am not in the habit of making excuses. Your victory was fair and square, and I must try again just

as soon as I can get a boat designed that will stand a chance of winning."

"I firmly believe that the *America's* cup will go abroad, if only for one or two years, and I would give my life to be the one who carries it back to our beloved little island. If I knew a designer who could build a boat for me that had a chance, I would challenge again before I leave America. I also want to win it over the same course where others besides myself have failed.

This designer will surely be found, however, and my belief that we shall eventually win is absolute.

"In the meantime, ocean-racing is surely being received with greater favor each year, and will do much to bring out a craft that will be desirable in every way. Then Britons and Americans will meet on the high seas, and we will have ocean contests between our nations that will bring us who speak the same language and are of one race closer than ever before. It is a grand prospect, and may the best boat win. She will have the cheers of Great Britain and the United States alike."

ADELINA PATTI.

UNDER the suggestive title "Adelina Patti's Achievement the Result of Self-Confidence," William Armstrong describes, in *Success* for October, the career of the

great prima donna who is returning for a brief visit to the scenes of her first triumphs. "Her real *début* was made in a concert at Tripler's Hall, New York City, at the age of seven years. Her *début* in grand opera was also made in New York City, when she appeared in 'Lucia di Lammermoor' at the Academy of Music, on November 24, 1859. The success that followed it was not recognized, a year later in London, until she had proved her worth there as well. Even then every great city on the Continent had to be separately convinced that her powers were of the phenomenal and not of the overrated variety, and success was made in one capital only to be disbelieved in another until it was proved there as well."

Madame Patti's career has been one of hard work and self-denial, though she was born a singer. "As far as the mere cultivation of her voice went, she seemed born with gifts that made the greatest technical difficulties a matter of natural acquirement. 'Trills, scales, chromatic scales, and all other such things come naturally to me,' she said recently at Craig-y-Nos.

'I studied and worked, but it was unnecessary for me to toil.'

Her struggles were of the exceptional kind. "Adelina Patti's childhood, if childhood it may properly be called, gave her, as did her later years, a stern schooling in the ways of self-denial. The care-free days of average children she seems scarcely to have known, for with her life meant work from almost the very outset. Once in a while, she rebelled at iron-bound routine, and she herself tells of the night when she was singing and caught sight of two little girls who took her fancy, sitting in the front row. With her born impulsiveness she called out to them, 'Wait until I get through here, and we will go out and play!' It is needless to add that she did go out and play, for with all her surrender to duty, she has always had a will of her own.

ALWAYS HAPPY EVEN UNDER SEVERE CONDITIONS.

"She may be just stepping from a train after dust-choking hours of travel, or sitting on deck after a wind-tossed voyage, but her manner is as gay as if she had had rest and quiet behind her. Another happy gift with her is not to look bored. No matter how long the visit or wearying the visitor, she listens with attention. There is no straying of thought or replies made at random. Like some politicians, she has the happy faculty of recalling faces, though the interval of separation be a long one, and she takes up the conversation with a memory for incident that makes it appear as if association were resumed just where it was left off.

"Madame Patti has, for the major part of fifty-three years, been on duty with short intervals of leisure. With her it has not been a question of what is most agreeable to do, but of what *must* be done. When others could follow pleasure there have been a thousand little duties for her to accomplish. The following of such a course has by this time become, apparently, second nature to her. She has learned to give up her own desires through habit. . . . She keeps happy interest in things about her. This course has brought with it one of the secrets of her well-sustained youthfulness. Through strong interest in the moment she has kept abreast of the times. Not the least of her hold on people has come through sympathy with those in trouble. While she has doubtless been imposed upon often enough, she is ready to give time for both inquiry and help.

"Her castle, Craig-y-Nos, in the Swansea Valley, South Wales, is a museum of mementos of her great career. The collection of jewels given her by emperors, kings, and royal personages

almost equals that of a reigning queen, her pearls and emeralds being especially noteworthy, and in her drawing-room are wreaths of gold and silver presented to her in nearly every civilized country of the globe. To-day she receives similar tokens from kings before whose grandfathers she sang when they were tiny tots in the nursery."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SACRED PLAY.

THE police prohibitions of Heyse's "Mary of Magdala" have been one of the leading topics of the past theatrical season in Europe, and they have provoked in the *Kultur* an authoritative statement by Dr. von Kralik of the historical position of the Church of Rome as to dramas bearing on sacred subjects.

The Passion and the miracle plays originated in the Church's desire to combat the tendencies of the decadent Roman stage, indefensible both from the standpoint of morals and of æsthetics, and were evolutions of the liturgy, enlarged by exhortations from the clergy, who, with the brotherhoods and guilds, were the actors. The altar itself was the scene of action, by degrees the entire church,—at first, the interior, especially the choir; then the nave, the portals, and, finally, the square before the church (generally the market-place). Even in the fifteenth century, when the miracle plays assumed a more worldly character, there was always involved the idea of some personal sacrifice on the part of the players, sometimes in the form of the assuming of the expenses by an individual or community.

THE PERSONATION OF SAINTS.

Dr. von Kralik insists upon the idea that the Roman Catholic Church is not opposed to the dramatization of sacred incidents, but that she holds this a part of pastoral activity of God's service in the highest sense; at the same time, believing that this sphere of artistic labor should remain exclusively under her control. Representations for mere entertaining purposes for gain, or for anything but the higher religious purpose of instruction and for charity, the Church resolutely disapproves. Still less does she approve of the presentation of sacred personages on the profane stage, and this attitude is impregnable in regard to the divine persons of the Holy Trinity and those saints who are the object of widespread devotion. With saints having more a national character, like the Spanish heroes of Calderon's quasi-sacred dramas, and also those less extensively venerated, as the *Polyeucte* of

Corneille, an unknown martyr, the rule is liable to a less stringent interpretation. The same indulgence might apply to theaters rising in aim and repertoire above the average, and to those occasions, too, of special dedication of their talents by actors and dramatist, to a charitable object, historically instanced in the *Autos* on Corpus Christi by the poets and players of medieval Spain.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE DRAMATIC ART.

The views of the Church, says Dr. von Kralik further, are justified by the highest ideals of art, especially the requisite of a high standard for text and music and a treatment appropriate to the sublime subject. Did our modern theater stand in corresponding relation to the Church as an institution as did the classic Greek drama, all grounds for objection would disappear; the Greek drama, like the miracle plays of the Middle Ages, forming a branch of the divine worship. But it is, unfortunately, true of the stage of today, as of that of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that, although the social position of the actors themselves has rightly been raised, the stage itself falls lamentably short of that ideal temple of art, a tribune whither the problems of humanity could be brought for solution, free alike from the commercial taint and the seeking for notoriety. Racine, with a flash of immortal genius, struck the perfect harmony when he gave the elevated form of the ancient Greek drama to "Esther" and "Athalie," and though the old miracle plays and the cloister dramas of the nun Rôswitha are marked at times with the prevalent coarseness of the times, this incorporation of the realistic and actual to contribute to the lasting moral effect has the justification of Aristotle. On the other hand, however daring occasional situations in these products of a ruder if more fervently religious age may seem, the homely writers were at least gifted with a sense of delicacy and true artistic feeling which excludes a parallel instance of such tactless and irreverent treatment of the Saviour's human relations as that of Heyse in "Mary of Magdala," the rather doubtful artistic value of the latter work besides not warranting a lenient view of the liberties taken with the most cherished ideals of a Christian public. Were the offensive passages excerpted which have been the real cause of the prominence the play has assumed, the remaining portions would be found not greatly above the level of the unfortunately mediocre religious plays chosen by Church associations for provincial festivals. For the condemnation of such a piece the Church and the civil authorities have to speak alike. The de-

mand for the revival of religious plays, one of the most urgent and striking of the past decade, finds its true source in the increasing religious need felt even by the most indifferent among poets and public, and in the inadequacy of the art of to-day to the inspired answering of the call.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLAY.

NOT very long ago, play and amusements generally were looked at,—at best, as idle waste of time, at worst as immoral and even irreligious. But the desire to play is a natural instinct common to the young of all the higher animals; and modern science demands the study of all natural instincts. The *Contemporary Review* for September contains an extremely interesting article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson on "Play as an Education."

PLAY THE FORERUNNER OF DEVELOPMENT.

Play distinguishes the higher from the lower animals, and it signifies possibility of education. Fishes do not play at all; the lower mammals can hardly be taught to play, and birds are entirely devoid of the instinct. But the kitten and the lamb are essentially playing animals. The human young, however, are the true players, and, in reality, it is play that develops them into manhood. "Children," says Dr. Hutchinson, "are born little amorphous bundles of possibilities, and are *played* into shape."

THE PLAY-STAGES OF CHILDREN.

Dr. Hutchinson divides the child's life into six play-stages, corresponding to primitive civilization, which he calls the "Root-and-Grub, the Hunting, the Pastoral, the Agricultural, and the Commercial." The root-and-grub stage is the first, when the infant chiefly shows its interest in life by clutching at bright objects. A little later, the rolling spool or ball attracts him exactly as it attracts the kitten. From this he passes into the hunting stage, where he hides himself, jumps out at people from behind doors, and peoples his environment with imaginary wild beasts. Last, he emerges into the commercial stage, when he trades in marbles, and fills his pockets with schoolboy merchandise.

"In short, the school of play, in fifteen short years, has brought him from the root-digging cave-man to the 'bear' of the stock exchange, the modern captain of industry."

THE ORGANIZATION OF PLAYING.

When the child plays, it is literally organizing its brain; and we should recognize the fact that the boy or girl engaged in vigorous, joyous play

is carrying out an important part of the actual work of education and preparation for life. Dr. Hutchinson claims, therefore, that play should be organized, and that for every pound spent on a school building, ten shillings should be spent on the playground.

"Let there be organized, as an auxiliary department of the kindergarten and primary grades, a class of play-mistresses and play-masters, who shall be so distributed throughout the school district that each will have charge of from twenty to forty children. Then for each division of the district let playgrounds be provided; or, in geographically small, densely populated districts, one for each age-group of the children.

"The equipment of the grounds should be of the simplest. A rough shed-roof covering part of the space, for use in wet weather, and movable wind-breaks, either board or canvas, which could be put up on the north and west sides in winter, would be advisable. With the assistance of these, the number of days in the year on which healthy children would not be much better off playing vigorously out of doors than cooped up in the house would be reduced to a very small minimum.

"For the younger children, a capacious sand-pit, where they can grub and dig to their hearts' content, a load of 'tailings' blocks and short boards of all sizes from a sawmill or carpenter's shop, for building purposes; a few cheap accessories for the Robinson Crusoe and 'Indians' play would suffice. For the larger youngsters, plain, strong swings, bars, ring-trapezes, vaulting-horses, seesaws, etc., could be constructed, and, of course, large spaces kept always clear, leveled, and free from mud or standing water, for hockey, football, rounders, prisoners' base, and all the running games."

WHAT THE GAIN WOULD BE.

Dr. Hutchinson says that this organization of play, though it would cost something, would result in a diminution of the staff of inside teachers, and would get rid of the difficulty which is at present met with through young children being kept too long at school, owing to the fact that there is no one to care for them at home.

"The playground would completely relieve our schoolrooms of this nursery duty, and with its powerful educational influence utilized as an ally, it would not be too much to hope that school hours could be reduced to at least one-half, if not one-third, of their present length. That is to say, children need not enter the schoolroom at all before six or seven years of age; from

six to nine, one to two hours a day would be sufficient; from nine to twelve, two to three hours; from twelve to fifteen, three to four hours."

PULSE AND RHYTHM.

ARE musical composers unconsciously guided by the beat of the pulse? This question, long a matter of curious speculation, may some day be scientifically answered by the aid of modern instruments and accumulated data. Many interesting facts bearing on the problem are presented by Miss Mary Hallock in the September number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Commenting on the fact that the scientific study of rhythm, so far as man is concerned, has been approached almost wholly from the side of its conjunction with literature, this writer says:

"Looked at from that side, it is not strange that the testimony could never be mathematically exact and emphatic. The only data which are of sufficient accuracy to prove that the rhythmic phenomena of pulse first impressed on our consciousness that which can accurately be called rhythm, are to be found in the metronomic denotations of musical compositions. It is there, and there only, that the brain has been able systematically to externalize the rhythm most natural to it with a sense of method and order approximating instrumental exactitude, and capable of an exact expression and measure in number. These furnish only a trace, but a trace sufficient when one keeps in mind the havoc that conscious intellect can always play with things strictly natural."

THE BEETHOVEN RHYTHM.

In selecting material from which to draw statistics, Miss Hallock begins with the sonatas of Beethoven:

"Out of forty-three metronomic markings, taken straight through from the beginning of the first volume of the Beethoven sonatas,—the four standard editions as a working basis,—nineteen are set to a rhythm of seventy-two and seventy-six beats to a minute, a rate exactly that of the average normal, healthy, adult, human pulse; a pulse given by the best authorities as lying between seventy and seventy-five pulsations in the same time. According to fuller statistics, the physical pulse, varied by the time of day and the effect of meals, ranges from a little below sixty to a little over eighty. Within this limit all the rhythmic markings of these sonatas lie, three standing at fifty-six and fifty-eight beats per minute, contrary to expectation, belonging to fast movements undoubtedly marked slower on account of the difficulty

the fingers would experience in performing the notes as fast as the imagination would direct. The average of the entire one hundred and forty-seven markings given by the four editors, von Bülow, Steingraber, Köhler, and Germer, was sixty-four and four-tenths rhythmic beats per minute. The one sonata marked by Beethoven himself bearing the figures 69, 80, 92, 76, 72 for the different movements, allegro, vivace, adagio, largo, allegro risoluto."

THE DOXOLOGY AND "YANKEE-DOODLE."

The next induction made by Miss Hallock is one that may be confirmed by any one without special apparatus:

"If with the eye fixed on the second-hand of a watch or a clock the long-meter doxology be sung, every one of the equally accented notes entering simultaneously with the tick of each consecutive second, it will become at once apparent that the melody is delivered at a rhythmic rate of sixty beats to the minute. Should one in the same breath hum 'Yankee-Doodle,' sounding each of its accented notes at the same rate, it will be found that these two melodies, standing at the extremes of the sublime and the ridiculous,—the one in character slow, the other fast; the first combining the utmost dignity and breadth, the second ludicrously vapid and thoughtless,—are both set to precisely the same length of rhythmic time by the clock. In the same manner, the adagios, allegros, prestos of the great master's sonatas, unfold to pretty much the same span of a passing moment. In his sonata 'Les Adieux,' op. 81, the adagio or slow movement and the allegro or fast movement are both set to one rhythmic unit to the second. The impression of slowness or rapidity in the music is due rather to the character of the context and the number of notes to be played in the divisions within the minute than to the actual clock time it takes to perform the rhythmic unit.

"Seventeen letters were addressed to as many band-masters, asking them for the 'beat' usually used in their conducting. The answers invariably brought 'from sixty-four to seventy-two rhythmic beats per minute,' that being probably the time to which countless soldiers had found it most convenient and agreeable to march."

RHYTHMIC BEATS IMPRESSED FROM WITHIN.

To Miss Hallock it seems quite improbable that the mere physical activities and industries of primitive peoples, such as cradle-rocking, spinning, and grinding, should have been so constantly of one rhythm as to impress accidentally a beat of such uniform variation, extending within fifteen pulsations' difference a minute on

nearly all musical compositions. This rhythm must, in her opinion, have been "suggested, coordinated, and regulated by the phenomenon of pulse. The first and patent objection to this theory will be that we have no conscious cognizance of the arterial beat within us. The objection is, however, fully met by the well-known law that, 'one unvarying action on the senses fails to give any perception whatever.' For familiar examples, we have no conscious sensory impressions from the whirling of the earth, the weight of the air, or the weight of our bodies. Yet, inevitably, the recurrent arterial beat must have left its record and impress on the unconscious and subliminal brain, guiding and determining the conscious and audible expressions. Nor is it without its supporting proof that where the insect's heart-beat is 150 to the minute, the insect's chirp runs to the same speed; and where the human heart-beat is 60 to 85 to the minute, human musical rhythm runs within the same limits.

"On these principles, imagining a composer seated quietly at his desk in the act of composition, is it not feasible to suppose that subconsciously to himself, and for want of a more intimately sympathetic conductor, a physical metronome was within him deflecting his rhythm to its standard? Contrary to the other arts, music has its birth, and being entirely from within the human brain, and from within has been impressed a beat of far more rapid rate than the ictus of the recurrent industries already cited on its musical product. The suggestions all this calls forth are, of course, unlimited. To one we may give our fancy free rein. Mr. James Huneker, in his exhaustive summing up of Chopin's music, states that master's favorite metronome sign to be 88 to the minute. As 'people with considerable sensibility of mind and disposition have generally a quicker pulse than those with such mental qualification as resolution and steadiness of temper,' could one consider that the ailing Chopin's pulse helped his rhythmic tendency to 88, while the resolute, steady Beethoven's was normal?"

CHICAGO: HALF FREE AND FIGHTING ON.

IN the October *McClure's*, Mr. Lincoln Steffens opens a brighter view to the readers of his hitherto depressing series of articles on municipal corruption by a glimpse of municipal reform. Curiously enough, it is in Chicago, "tough" Chicago, that he has found "reform that reforms,"—slow, sure, political, democratic reform, by the people, for the people." This reform has gone but halfway; it has not reached

the city administration, still disgraced by mob-violence, open hold-ups, and general lawlessness. But it has caused the City Council, once the tool of Charles T. Yerkes and other exponents of "big business interests," to be purged of its grafters, and to boast a majority of aldermen who are honest.

THE GOOD-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION.

In 1896, the Municipal Voters' League appeared as an outgrowth of the old, inefficient Civic Federation. George E. Cole, a disinterested business man, had consented to be head and chooser of a committee of nine. It was two months before an election of half the City Council. So the committee announced that of the thirty-four retiring aldermen, all of whom were likely to be nominated for reelection, "twenty-six were rogues." The widest publicity was given to the proofs of this statement, which earnest workers were collecting from aldermanic and ward records.

FIGHTING THE DEVIL WITH FIRE.

Meanwhile, Cole and his committee were campaigning in the wards on the model of "the boss and the ring." "Like the politicians, they were opportunists. Like the politicians, too, they were non-partisans. They played off one party against another, or, if the two organizations hung together, they put up an independent. They broke many a cherished reform principle, but few rules of practical politics." Their principle was, "To let the politicians rule, but through better and better men." . . . And they won the fight. "Of the twenty six outgoing aldermen with bad records, sixteen were not renominated. Of the ten who were, four were beaten at the polls. The league's recommendations were followed in twenty-five wards; they were disregarded in five; in some wards no fight was made."

DEFEAT OF THE FRANCHISE-GRABBERS.

In 1897, the league secured one-third of the council; in 1898, a majority. In 1899, it strengthened its majority, and in 1900, with the aid of Carter Harrison, who as mayor had always opposed the renewal of street-railway franchises, it secured the repeal of the notorious Allen bill, which Yerkes, Widener, and Elkins had gotten through the legislature at Springfield in 1897, deeming the Chicago City Council no less easy to bribe. Yerkes' subsequent departure for London signaled the downfall of schemes for franchise-renewal disadvantageous to the city. Negotiations are now being carried on for these franchises; but they are in the open, and be-

tween formal representatives of the railway companies and a regular committee of the Board of Aldermen, without a whisper of bribery.

WALTER L. FISHER, POLITICIAN-REFORMER.

The present perfection and permanency of the Municipal Voters' League is due largely to the political genius of Mr. Walter L. Fisher, the rising young lawyer who has been, since 1900, secretary of its executive committee.



MR. WALTER L. FISHER.

"Fisher is a politician,—with the education, associations, and the idealism of the reformers who fail, this man has cunning, courage, tact, and, rarer still, faith in the people. In short, reform in Chicago has such a leader as corruption alone usually has; a first-class executive mind and a natural manager of men. He has raised the reform majority in the City Council to two-thirds; he has lifted the standard of aldermen from honesty to a gradually rising scale of ability, and in his first year the council was organized on a non-partisan basis. This feature of municipal reform is established now by the satisfaction of the aldermen themselves with the way it works. And a most important feature it is, too. 'We have four shots at every man headed for the council,' said one of the league,—'one with his record when his term expires; another when he is up for the nomina-

tion ; a third when he is running as a candidate ; the fourth when the committees are formed. If he is bad, he is put on a minority in a strong committee ; if he is doubtful, with a weak or doubtful majority in an important committee with a strong minority,—a minority so strong that they can let him show his hand, then beat him with a minority report.”

“A politician? A boss. Chicago has in Walter L. Fisher a reform boss, and in the nine of the Municipal Voters’ League, with their associated editors and able finance and advisory committees, a reform ring. They have no machine, no patronage, no power, that they can abuse. They haven’t even a list of their voters. All they have is the confidence of the anonymous honest men of Chicago who care more for Chicago than for anything else. This they have won by a long record of good judgments, honest, obvious devotion to the public good, and a disinterestedness which has avoided even individual credit ; not a hundred men in the city could name the Committee of Nine.”

“In short, political reform, politically conducted, has produced reform politicians working for the reform of the city with the methods of politics. They do everything that a politician does, except buy votes and sell them. They play politics in the interest of the city.”

WRATH OF THE CAPITALIST.

During one forenoon, Mr. Steffens collected opinions on reform from bank presidents and others. He says : “I was unprepared for the sensation of that day. Those financial leaders of Chicago were ‘mad.’ All but one of them became so enraged as they talked that they could not behave decently. They rose up, purple in the face, and cursed reform. They said it had hurt business ; it had hurt the town. ‘Anarchy,’ they called it ; ‘socialism.’ They named corporations that had left the city ; they named others that had planned to come there and had gone elsewhere. They offered me facts and figures to prove that the city was damaged.

“‘But isn’t the reform council honest?’ I asked.

“‘Honest! Yes, but—oh, h—l!’”

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN TIME.

Carter Harrison is characterized by Mr. Steffens as honest but without initiative, doing only what is demanded of him. “Every time Chicago wants to go ahead a foot, it has first to push its mayor up inch by inch. In brief, Chicago is a city that wants to be led, and Carter Harrison, with all his political ambition, honest willingness, and obstinate independence, simply follows

it. The league leads, and its leaders understand their people. Then why does the league submit to Harrison? Why doesn’t the league recommend mayors as well as aldermen? It may some day ; but, setting out by accident to clean the council, stop the boodling, and settle the city railway troubles, they have been content with Mayor Harrison because he had learned his lesson on that. And, I think, as they say the mayor thinks, that when the people of Chicago get the city railways running with enough cars and power ; when they have put a stop to boodling forever, they will take up the administrative side of the government.”

MR. JOHN BURNS ON LONDON’S FUTURE.

THE current number of the *Magazine of Commerce* contains an “interview” with Mr. John Burns. Mr. Burns is asked what London will be like twenty-five years hence, and he replies : “It will be worth a lease of life to see London emerge in its new glory twenty-five years hence. But the evolution—as evolution should ever be—will be in slow, if delicate, detail. We shall haply be witness to most of it. It is going on to-day. It is all about us. No need, I say, to mortgage our future to be in at the finish. There’s the greatness of it—the expansion that I love—the progress toward the green fields and the crisp air.

“The East End will disappear as a home of miserable industry. It will become the true seat of industry, but the pallid dwellers of to-day will have gone to the light. The Isle of Dogs will have passed, in a sense, on to the high ground of Kent. The Blackwall Tunnel,—which, I thank God, I did something to promote,—will help this grand Armageddon over foul air and the Calibans of rank-rented rookeries. Seven Dials will have become a mere name in the Chamber of Horrors of history. It will crop up in the wicked chapters of the reproving novelist. Soho will have become an anachronism in an up-to-date drama. It will be as remote from the living present of twenty-five years hence as we are to-day from the ugly, squalid realism of the Tyburn Road and the flaunts of Edgware Bess. We shall live in cleaner air—ourselves clean. The power to breathe will be one of the supreme physical characteristics of London’s emancipation.

“A new system of fire extinction, adaptable to cleansing the streets by hydraulic pressure, will be adopted, and thus save the chief of the brigade from many of the worries that the appliance-monger knows so well how to inflict. Electrification will be our goal. The ‘growler’

will have disappeared; the street-omnibus of to-day will be a comic oddment of the past. Its place will be taken by the electric cab and the electric road-car. We shall be electrically trammed up to the sally-ports of Windsor Castle. We shall have fifteen hundred miles of electric roadways in London. Epping Forest will be as near, in point of time, to the Hyde Parkist as Rotten Row is to-day to the denizens of Whitechapel. The hansom cab? No; it will survive, as a sort of pet stage-doré cabriolet, to carry the last of the vanishing Verisophts and Sir Mulberry Hawks who will hobble to the memory of an improved aristocracy.

"The 'Tube' will become a storm-overflow conduit, a sewage wash-out, aided by the Thames, which also will participate in the general improvement now going on. Every one will ride in the open air. The *rationale* of open-air enjoyment is being learned. We shall have established a magnificent service of river steamboats. Cannon Street and Charing Cross railway bridges, with their red oxide abominations, will give way to 100-foot wide viaducts, with the front of the stations on the other side. We shall, in twenty-five years, have in London one hundred and fifty parks and open spaces, as against one hundred to-day, and fifty fourteen years ago. And education will be less mental and more moral and physical. Finally, we shall have dealt the liquor trade of London a smashing blow by means of new entertainments and counter attractions. We shall have a House of Commons filled with men of youth, energy, purpose. No 'palsied mashers' to direct us, and no electioneering adventurers to try their cranks upon the life of the nation. But I am solely for a great, clean, honest, beautiful, and livable London every day out of the calendar's round of three hundred and sixty-five of 'em."

THE STORY OF ROBERT EMMET RETOLD.

THE celebration of the centenary of Emmet's abortive rebellion and his execution in 1803 leads Mr. Michael MacDonagh to tell the story of his tragic career in *Cornhill*. He uses the "private and confidential" correspondence of Lord Hardwicke, the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which has just been made accessible in the British Museum.

Emmet was born of an English and Cromwellian family. On the morning of his death he received the Communion from Protestant clergymen. He was a dreamy youth with patriotic passion running in his blood. He was expelled from college for participation in the rebellion of 1798.

HIS PLOT.

In April, 1803—a mere boy of twenty-six—he was left £3,000 by his father, and with this sum as his "sinews of war" he prepared his plot to seize Dublin Castle by surprise and proclaim the revolution from its walls. His great aim was to get the arms and ammunition ready; once he had the weapons he felt sure of his following. He kept his plans profoundly secret, though storing his arsenals in the very heart of Dublin. Only a very few persons were in the secret. On July 16, an explosion occurred at one of his depots, which led to the discovery and confiscation of the military stores there. Still the authorities had no idea what was brewing.

HIS MUNITIONS OF WAR.

On his fellow-conspirators from the country arriving, they were mightily disgusted at finding their self-appointed leader a mere strip of a boy. He showed them his store of arms, piles of pikes, an immense number of ball cartridges, but only eighteen blunderbusses and four muskets, and one sword, wooden cannon loaded with stones, and quart bottles filled with gunpowder to serve as hand grenades! With this equipment he was to overpower the Dublin garrison. The countrymen shook their heads and departed.

THE FIASCO.

The hour fixed for his *coup*, 9 P. M., Saturday, July 23, arrived.

"But what a disappointing consummation of his hopes and ambitions, of his months of feverish preparation for the great revolution! The Dublin men refusing to rise, the Kildare farmers gone home in disgust! But Emmet was determined that, whoever might be wanting, he, at least, should not fail. He put on his grand uniform as commander-in-chief of the forces of the Irish republic."

He sallied forth, his two generals—a bricklayer and a cotton spinner—with him, in green uniforms. One hundred men followed them, which soon swelled to three hundred. He counted his men: found them insufficient to seize the castle: bade them follow him to the Wicklow mountains. They preferred to stay for the plunder and the fun. A few officials were killed. Then the castle woke up, the soldiers came out, and the rioters dispersed.

THE LOVE EPISODE.

Emmet had escaped when his men refused to follow him. But "here the glamour of a sweet and romantic love episode is flung around the

story of this madcap insurrection. It was as a lover, not as a rebel, that Robert Emmet lingered in Dublin, while the sleuth-hounds of the outraged law were eagerly searching to run him down. On the Monday night after the insurrection, the boy and his companions fled from the house in Butterfield Lane to the Dublin mountains."

In August, he returned to the outskirts of Dublin, and contrived to meet his sweetheart, Sarah Curran, "a sweet, sly girl" of twenty-one, with rippling silky hair, and dark glowing eyes. Information reached the authorities of someone in hiding at his cottage, and he was arrested. Intercepted letters revealed Sarah as his accomplice. She was arrested, and straightway lost her reason, but was given her liberty. Her father was to have defended Emmet as counsel in court, all unaware till then of the girl's connection with the rebel. He indignantly but inevitably flung up his brief.

HIS TRIAL.

Tried and convicted, Emmet spoke for an hour—in "one of the noblest speeches that have ever been delivered under the shadow of the scaffold." His peroration, containing the words, "Let no man write my epitaph," etc., has been committed to memory by countless thousands of American schoolboys. Mr. MacDonagh proceeds:

"Emmet looked death in the face with a fortitude and serenity that would have been astounding if we did not know that he was only twenty-five. He was young, and therefore indifferent to death. He was young, and therefore vain. He desired to play to the end the part of the hero of romance; to leave the world grandly, with flying colors. He had, therefore, in his mind a magnificent speech—a speech that would thrill the country—the preparation of which had filled with delight many an otherwise dreary hour in his prison cell. It was now half-past nine o'clock at night. The trial had begun at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. For ten hours Emmet had stood in the dock. There was no interruption for refreshment; no interval for rest. The proceedings had been pushed on pitilessly by the judges to their grim and grewsome finish. . . . With exalted spirits Emmet delivered in vindication of his policy a deathless oration, which alone would have preserved his memory green in Ireland for all time."

HIS END.

The judge, who could indulge in brutal jokes over condemned men, burst into tears as he sentenced the eloquent youth. The prisoner's counsel kissed him in rapture. This same coun-

sel, who posed as a great Nationalist all his life, was found after his death to have been through-out an informer in the pay of the British Government. So, with this Judas kiss on his lips, Emmet passed from the dock. "He stayed up most of the night writing." His letters are models of lucidity, courage, and magnanimity. In the morning he was met by the news of his mother's death, "killed by the news of the doom of her son."

Unflinching and unretracting, he was hanged in the afternoon. Sarah Curran, two years later, having meantime recovered her reason, married a captain in the British army! In conclusion, the writer observes:

"In Ireland the tragic story of this youth of stainless life—martyr, surely, to a high aspiration and noble purpose—will endure forever. He is the dearest saint in the calendar of Irish political martyrology. In the humblest cabins of the land may be seen—with the pictures of the Blessed Virgin and St. Patrick—rude portraits of Robert Emmet."

THE CREATOR OF NEW IRELAND.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains a very interesting article by Katharine Tynan on "Sir Horace Plunkett and His Work." Sir Horace, "the most unselfish man we have ever known," as his friends characterize him, is practically the creator of New Ireland, and is undoubtedly the most remarkable and most effective figure which the Irish revival has produced. What sort of a man he is is told by Miss Tynan.

PATRIOTISM TEMPERED WITH PATIENCE.

"The thing that made so huge an enterprise possible to him was as much a matter of the heart as of the head; it was his untiring, his boundless sympathy. He loves the country and he loves the people; that fact is at the root of it. It explains how intolerance, impatience with the things and the people who are the stones in the path of his great work, are impossible to him. He is a good fighter; and yet so gentle are his methods that they are easily mistaken. In the matter of that Galway election which now is ancient history, the crowds were unused to the chivalry of a man who refused to take an advantage of the enemy, as when Sir Horace declared that he would not take the seat if 'Colonel' Lynch's election were declared void. Sir Horace Plunkett is, of course, a Protestant; but he has probably done more to close the sectarian gulf between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland than any other man. His humor plays about this grave subject, as when he said at a meeting in Belfast, where he

tried to coax the Orangemen out of their sectarian cave: 'We all know that those who differ from us in matters of religion will be adequately punished hereafter. So why harbor bad feeling now.'"

And, in fact, so effective has been his unifying influence that "a society in the north, com-



SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

posed of equal numbers of Catholics, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians, nominated a priest as its president, and is one of the most flourishing of the many hundred societies."

AN ORATOR, NOT BORN BUT MADE.

Sir Horace, like Mr. Parnell, is an orator, not born but made:

"In each case the man became an orator because he had something of vital importance to say, and said it directly to the hearts of his listeners with passion, because he felt it, with self-forgetfulness, with ease, because the message was insistent and would be delivered. Sir Horace's speeches read easily and delightfully when he is in a light vein; they carry conviction even to a hostile audience when his vein is a serious one; and instances of sudden conversions are by no means uncommon among those who listen to him.

"His sympathy for the people places him on the level of the simplest peasant. In a long vacation, when other men are on the moors or the

sea, or taking the latest fashionable cure, he may be found visiting the congested districts, tramping day after day from one wretched collection of cabins to another, stooping to enter at their low doors into the dense reek of turf smoke, sitting there among the hens and the children, while the pig, if the family be rich enough to possess one, wanders in and out of his own sweet will, encouraging, advising, striving to give hope where there was only apathy and despair."

The poverty of these districts may be gathered from the fact that the average Poor Law valuation of the inhabitants is only 10s. 6d. (\$2.62) a year.

LIBRARIES AND BANKS.

The starting of village libraries is one of Sir Horace's schemes. He has a paper, the *Irish Homestead*, which carries on a propaganda for making the Irish countryside lighter and less desolate. The Irish coöperative societies now number sixty thousand members. The coöperative banks have proved a great success, and, as is usual with such experiments, it has been found that the loans are invariably repaid. The banks have killed the "gombeen man;" they are managed by the people themselves, and this brings great opportunities for business training and responsibility.

"They are very proud of their participation in the management of the banks and kindred societies. The resident magistrate at Belmullet had a car-driver who was a director of the Belmullet bank. 'I'd be obliged to you, sir,' the car-driver would say on Mondays, 'if you'd hurry up the business of the court to-day, for there's a bank meeting to-night, an' a power of important work to be got through.'

"Sometimes the banks have odd applications for loans. It is understood, of course, that loans are only given for reproductive purposes, such as for buying a pig, or seeds or manure or farm implements. One evening, a young man came before the committee of a bank in the County Mayo, and requested a loan of £2. He was asked for what purpose he required it, and answered that it was to buy a suit of clothes. The committee demurred at first that they had no money to lend for this purpose. 'Well,' said the applicant, 'the case is this. I'm fond of Nora Carty, and she has a nice little farm as well. I'm going to ask her to-morrow, and if she says no to me I'll be off to America. Now, I'd have twice as good a chance with her if I had a decent suit of clothes to my back instead of these rags.' The committee reconsidered the matter, advanced the money, and the boy won Nora Carty and her farm."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.

A VERY interesting sketch of Mr. Winston Churchill as a "master-worker" is contributed by Mr. Harold Begbie to the September *Pall Mall Magazine*. "The Boy," whom a year or two ago Lord Rosebery quizzed—somewhat unmercifully—when his guest at Dalmeny, has always been supposed to have a very old head on young shoulders. But "the shoulders are growing old now, and certainly in appearance there is nothing of 'the Boy' left in the white, nervous, washed-out face of the member for Oldham. He walks with a stoop, the head thrust forward. His mouth expresses bitterness, the light eyes strained watchfulness. It is a tired face: white, worn, harassed. He talks as a man of fifty talks,—a little cruelly, slowly, measuring his words, the hand forever tilting the hat backward and forward, or brushing itself roughly across the tired eyes. Essentially a tired face, the expression one of intellectual energy which has to be wound up by a rebellious consciousness. There is, indeed, little of youth left to the member for Oldham, if we except a waning vanity—common enough among gray heads. There is in his talk nothing of that rush and carelessness and eagerness and enthusiasm which we expect in youth, and for which in these grim days we are becoming even grateful. Thoreau, I think, might have cited Mr. Churchill as a witness against empire, civilization, and business."

And yet, Mr. Begbie reminds us that it is only ten years since Mr. Winston Churchill left Harrow for Sandhurst.

"He is twenty-nine—separated from his boyhood by five campaigns, a parliamentary election, and a budget of speeches. He is not a good illustration of Mr. John Burns' gilded popinjays. Five years of fighting in Cuba, in the Himalayas, in the Sudan, and on the veldt; and three years in Parliament as the fighting representative of a great working-class constituency in Lancashire."

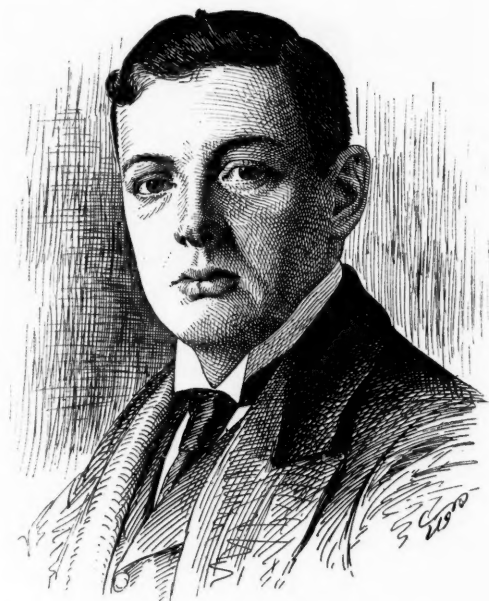
HIS FUTURE.

It is, however, of Mr. Churchill's future, more than of his short and crowded past, that Mr. Begbie writes,—always with an unexpressed doubt, clearly present in his mind, as to whether it may not all come to be summed up in the word "overworked."

Whatever happens, he prophesies,—and quotes Mr. Churchill in support,—the son of Lord Randolph Churchill will never call himself a Radical, never lead the Liberal party, as a Radical journalist once predicted.

"Few people realize the intensity of his devotion to Toryism—the Radical journalist afore-

mentioned least of all. And yet, this is one of the most striking characteristics of the member for Oldham. He is a Tory by birth and inheritance. Toryism possesses him. He will fight to the last for this Toryism, even if the whole party follows Mr. Chamberlain, and the result of the inquest of the nation is a triumphant return to protection."



MR. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL.

He is a devoted admirer of his father; and his convictions "are based in no small measure upon a profound and extraordinarily thorough study of his father's speeches." To understand Mr. Churchill's Toryism, one must have a student's knowledge of the speeches and career of Lord Randolph Churchill."

HIS ATTITUDE TO THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Talking to Mr. Begbie on the Terrace, one recent day, Mr. Churchill confessed that this time "it almost looks as if there will be no room for anybody on one side or the other who is not prepared to swallow either Mr. Chamberlain as he is, or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as he is—or, rather, as he isn't. This is wrong. There ought to be room for the play of individual opinion; and the domination of political principles by personalities is bad—very bad."

"A Tory Democrat—and Free Trader," whatever the Unionist government decide, is Mr. Churchill's emphatic pronouncement as to his policy.

"You don't think," he said to Mr. Begbie, "that the men in the party who are firmly convinced that free trade is one of the cardinal principles of Toryism are going to surrender and sit quietly with folded hands because a Liberal Unionist wants to return to protection? We shall fight for the faith, and we shall win, clean through."

A sweeping victory for free trade and the worst collapse of the Tory party since 1832—this is the prospect which the young Tory Democrat anticipates, and one which he cannot view without some misgiving.

WHAT HE HAS DONE IN POLITICS—

In merely worrying a committee of inquiry into national expenditure out of a reluctant government, Mr. Churchill has done much; he has done still more in getting people to take a serious interest in the question; while, if the results of the committee are really greater economy and better administration of the public money, he will have done more than enough to satisfy a statesman of much more than twenty-nine.

—AND WHAT HE MEANS TO DO.

"No young man, if we except the extraordinary instance of Mr. Parnell, ever entered upon a political career with a more certain knowledge of his route than the member for Oldham." A non-Jingo, intelligent Tory democracy—that is, has ever been and ever will be his ideal. He is no "headstrong youth fighting for notoriety and sensation, but a far-seeing politician, a most earnest student of affairs, and the champion of a principle which he believes to be absolutely essential to the safety, honor, and welfare of the King's dominions"—an encomium which is qualified by the frank admission that "Mr. Churchill mapped out his future with as much concern for the future of Mr. Churchill as for the future of the British Empire."

WHAT HE IS AND MAY BECOME.

Lord Rosebery's words, "Pray do not let us come to *any* conclusion"—on any of the most widely differing subjects—"until we have asked the Boy," may come to be said in another tone. Mr. Churchill is already "in the first rank of political speakers, and not very far behind the first rank of contemporary men of letters." He has made, it is true, some powerful political enemies, but he is already better understood than he was.

"The house realizes that here is a brilliant young man who 'thanks whatever gods may be' for his 'unconquerable soul,' and, having a definite object in view, is undeterred by minor considerations in its attainment."

COLLEGE RANK AND DISTINCTION IN LIFE.

AN anonymous writer investigates, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, what bearing a young man's rank in college has on his achievements in after life. He bases his conclusions on "Who's Who in America" for 1902, the only statistical measure at present available, which, however, can yield only approximate results, as it gives particular prominence to scholarship, and is, therefore, no absolute test for general success in life.

"In considering the causes of the greater chance of distinction among the high scholars, many elements must be taken into account. The large proportion of men with university honors among the prominent English statesmen is due, in no small degree, to the fact that their honors opened to them while young the doors of the House of Commons, and an early start has always been an enormous advantage in a parliamentary career. In America and certainly at Harvard College, rank is no help to a man starting either in public life, in a profession, or in business. Rank is, no doubt, a help toward an academic post, and thus assists indirectly to the literary eminence, which is, most noticed in "Who's Who;" but this alone is clearly not enough to account for the difference in subsequent distinction between the high scholars and their classmates. To some extent, at least, the college career of the high scholars works as a principle of selection, or as a preparation of the fittest."

HONOR MEN AND ATHLETES.

"The proportion of names in "Who's Who" is decidedly larger among the men who took honors in special subjects than among men, to about the same number, taken in the order of rank on the general scale. It is one in five for the former, but it is only one in seven for the first seventh of the class. In fact, the proportion among the men with special honors is nearly equal to that of the first four scholars, although the former are five times as numerous. For the students who graduate with highest honors the chance of distinction is extraordinary. It is better than one in three, being about the same as that of the first scholars for these nineteen years (1869-87), and much above that of any other men. We are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the work done for honors in a special subject is a better preparation or a better test of ability than that which confers rank on the general scale."

The record of the athlete, who is a far more prominent figure in college than the scholar, is less noteworthy. The members of the crew

have about the same chance as the average member of the class,—that is, they are neither better nor worse intellectually than their classmates, while the captains, who are chosen on account of their superiority, are more apt to win distinction. But in regard to the baseball nine, of the one hundred and eleven men recorded as members from 1872 to 1898 only one took honors in any subject, no man among them won a Bowdoin prize, and only one man was in the first seventh of his class (through 1887, when the rank list was given up). Among the football eleven the record of scholarship likewise has not been brilliant. Between 1874 and 1898, out of one hundred and forty-eight men upon the team only two won special honors, two took a Bowdoin prize, and two were in the first seventh of the class. As all three kinds of honors were in one case attained by the same man, there were only four out of the one hundred and forty-eight distinguished for their scholarship, and not one of these appears in "Who's Who."

THE LATE W. E. HENLEY.

AS a reincarnate Pan—that is how Mr. Sidney Low, in *Cornhill*, declares the late W. E. Henley, the English poet and essayist, impressed him. The passage is worth quoting:

"To me he was the startling image of Pan come on earth and clothed—the great god Pan, down in the reeds by the river, with halting foot and flaming shaggy hair, and arms and shoulders huge and threatening, like those of some faun or satyr of the ancient woods, and the brow and eyes of the Olympians. Well-nigh captive to his chair, with the crutch never far from his elbow, dragging himself when he moved, with slow effort, he yet seemed instinct with the life of the germinating elemental earth, when gods and men were vital with the force that throbbed in beast and flower and wandering breeze. The large heart, and the large frame, the broad tolerant smile, the inexhaustible interest in nature and mankind, the brave, unquenchable cheerfulness under afflictions and adversities, the frank appreciation and apology for the animal side of things, all helped to maintain the impression of a kind of pagan strength and simplicity. . . . Chained, as he was for the

most of his days, to a few rooms, he rioted in the open air, in the sunshine, the wind, and the stars."

Mr. Low remarks on the surprising contrast between the abounding robustness and virility



THE LATE WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

of the man and the texture of his literary work. Mr. Low says:

"Henley was the painter of miniatures, the maker of cameos. There are some rough, and even brutal, passages in his poems; but his art, taken as a whole, was delicate, precise, and finished. When he set to work, the violence that one noticed in his talk, the over emphasis of his intellectual temper, died away; in his best passages he has the subtle restraint, the economy of material, and the careful manipulation of the artist-workman. He will live through his lyric passages, and his vignettes, in prose and verse. No man of our time has expressed a mood of the emotions with more absolute appropriateness and verbal harmony, and that is lyric poetry in its essence. Some of his songs are gems of almost faultless expression."



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

BRIG-GEN. A. W. GREELY contributes to the October *Century* an interesting article on "The Signal Corps in War-Time." "Other corps have claimed to be the eyes and ears of the army; the Signal Corps claims only to be its nerve system. That which is done in electricity for the world at large through the agency of countless corporations, is done for the army by the Signal Corps. Telegraphy, telephony, ballooning, and heliography are specialties of the Signal Corps. In addition to its duties of sending orders or military messages, it is charged by law with the collection and transmission of military information by telegraph or otherwise."

YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

The series of experiments, begun in the summer of 1900, whereby the yellow-fever mosquito was discovered as the disseminator of that dread disease, are briefly related by L. O. Howard. This mosquito bites by day as well as by night. In the West Indies it is called the day mosquito, or the striped mosquito. It is found chiefly in cities, where it breeds in any chance receptacle of standing water. The eggs are laid in standing water, and although the receptacle may dry up, the eggs do not desiccate, but will hatch as soon as it again contains water. The larvæ resemble those of other mosquitoes, and are readily killed by a kerosene film on the surface of the water.

THE CENSUS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Hon. W. R. Merriam continues his series of articles on the census, contrasting the methods employed by the European and Oriental countries with that of the United States, which was not only "the first among the nations to undertake a periodical and systematic enumeration of inhabitants, but may justly be regarded as the leader in modern census-taking, whether in scope of inquiry and combination of facts, or in expenditure for statistical research." While the American census is in the nature of a national "account of stock," costing the country, in 1900, \$11,854,817.91, and embracing inquiries relating to population, mortality, agriculture, and manufacture, that of the other countries is generally confined to an enumeration of population by sex, age, nativity, conjugal condition, occupation, etc., and in some cases details relating to dwellings.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Of the lighter articles four relate to hunting, appropriate to the season: one by André Castaigne, "When the French President Goes Hunting;" one by Sterling Heilig, "With the Hounds of the Duchesse d'Uzès;" J. M. Gleeson describes "Two British Game Parks;" and Dwight W. Huntington, "Field Sport of To-day;" accompanying these papers are some fine colored prints. There is yet another nature article, "The Wild Bird by a New Approach," by Francis H. Herrick. Anna Bowman Dodd rectifies some of our ideas on Turkish women by describing "The New Woman in Turkey," and Alonzo Clark Robinson has a brief paper on "The Destruction of Philæ."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE latest and greatest struggle of Holland in "Reclaiming an Ocean Bed" is graphically described in the October *McClure's* by Walter Wellman. For centuries the Dutch have been patient ocean-fighters; but they have never undertaken a task such as that called for in the great bill introduced by Queen Wilhelmina in the *Staats-Generaal*. This task is the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, that interloping ocean-arm which was created by the inundations of 1170, 1237, and 1350, till, by 1410, North Holland and Friesland were overwhelmed, and the realm bisected from northwest to southeast.

This land-making enterprise, the greatest in history, includes a twenty-five-mile dike across the mouth of the Zuyder Zee to keep out the North Sea, and the drainage of salt water from an area of 14,000 square miles, two-thirds of which is to be fashioned into "polders" (arable land recovered from the sea). Upon this land over 3,000,000 of people are to live by agriculture. The remaining third is to be a fresh-water lake, with the river Yssel as inlet, whose waters shall irrigate the dry lands in Friesland. As this inland sea communicates with the ocean only by locks, it can be used for national defense, although impregnable to the enemy's vessels.

According to the exhaustive details of the bill, the work will be completed in thirty-three years, at a total cost of \$76,000,000. The capitalized cost (including interest) will be \$148,126,480 at the end of the thirty-sixth year, when the last acre is reclaimed. But the seventeenth year will see 46,500 acres of the first polder under cultivation at a rental of \$9.50 an acre, by the twenty-seventh year 247,000 acres will be added, by the thirty-first year 70,000 acres, and at the end 112,000 acres. This revenue will bring the net aggregate cost down to \$101,116,800.

"At the end of this period the state will find itself in possession of 478,720 acres of cultivable land, recovered from the sea at a cost of \$211 an acre. The commission which patiently investigated this and all other phases of the project, estimated that the new lands would have a renting value of \$10 an acre; and this is claimed to be a low figure, since land in other polders, no better than this, brings rentals of from \$14 to \$18 an acre. It is proposed, however, to lease all the new area at 4½ per cent. upon its cost, which would be \$9.50 an acre, and this income, it will be readily seen, would suffice to pay the interest charge of 3 or 3½ per cent. upon the bonds and leave enough over for a sinking fund. It is believed the whole tract will be taken up by farmers as fast as it is ready, as the average quantity of land to be placed upon the market each year is only about 14,000 acres. The experience with other lands in the Netherlands reclaimed from the sea has been that they produce large crops without the use of artificial fertilizers."

THE BARBIZON SCHOOL.

In his second paper on "The Barbizon School," Mr. John La Farge treats of Corot, Rousseau, and Millet. Corot's tardy recognition was due to his naïveté, the simplicity which veils his wonderful poetic feeling and accuracy of impression. Rousseau's "personal struggle

with nature," his wish to transfer absolutely all that he saw, sometimes brought too much into his pictures. Millet suffered from contemporary critics, who saw in his stern realism and austerity a social protest. But his dominant note, especially in his types of the sower, the reaper, and the gleaner, is really resignation to duty and to the common fate of all men.

BABY WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY.

Under the title of "Babies of the Zoo," Mr. A. W. Rolker gives some interesting anecdotes of baby elephants, hippopotami, and camels. The young bison calf's mother is the incarnation of vicious, savage anxiety for her offspring. The big cats, however, often kill their kittens, sometimes for food, sometimes merely in anger. A baby rescued from such a tigress, lioness, or leopardess is given to some big mother dog who has lost her own family. Baby bears, too, when born in captivity are deserted by their mothers, and it is difficult to keep the little pink, hairless cubs at a sufficiently high temperature.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN a suggestive article on "Industrial Education in the South," Mary Applewhite Bacon describes the primary industrial school, opened two years ago in the city of Columbus, Ga., for the factory children. This school is the only one of its kind in the South, and the first one in the United States to be organized as a part of a public-school system independent of the uses of a training-school for teachers. Cotton-mill life in the Southern States, although depressing enough, is not on the whole as black as commonly painted, says the writer, especially in the newer mills, which look after the general welfare of their operatives. The most difficult problems now are those relating to the operatives themselves; drawn largely from the poor white rural population, they are not only illiterate, but incredibly ignorant in regard to even the simplest domestic arts, the ordinary laws of health, and the world at large. The Columbus school aims to instill into the children some notion of a life beyond that of the mill under whose shadows they are born. "It is first the home life of this school, the exhibition of right domestic ideals, and second, the awakening of intellectual energy and its application to the real needs of the pupils, which constitute the unique value of this Columbus school."

PERIODS OF SOUTH-AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

Max Uhle contributes an interesting paper, with curious illustrations, on "Ancient South-American Civilization." The traditional views regarding the history of South American States and especially of Peru have undergone a total change since the archaeological expeditions sent to South America, and will doubtless be further modified by the expedition that will undertake its work the coming season. "The development of Peruvian civilization, accepting the average five successive periods, would result in a stratification of cultures representing between two and three thousand years. About the year 1000 B. C., at the time when Solomon built his temple, the early Americans in Peru reared their mighty structures to the glory of a creator god. Civilization in America would beyond all doubt have worked itself up to a high plane at some time, and might have accomplished alone a peculiar but certainly brilliant development without the intervention of European civilization."

Literature is represented by George E. Woodberry's paper on "The South in American Letters," glancing over the period from Jefferson to Poe, and Justin McCarthy's "Literary Portraits from the Sixties," Dickens, Thackeray, and others; travel, by Arthur Symonds' "Belgrade and Sofia," and J. B. Connolly's "A Lapp Fishing Trip;" and Henry C. McCook has a paper on "Kidnapping Ants and Their Slaves," which reads like a chapter from a human community. Other pages of this number are filled by stories and poems.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

COMMISSIONER JOHN MCG. WOODBURY, explains in his article, "The Wastes of a Great City," how New York City is dealing with the problem of disposing of the refuse collected every twenty-four hours by the Street Cleaning Department from the houses along one thousand five hundred and thirty miles of street. "We are attempting things in New York that have never been attempted in other cities, and many of them have passed beyond the stage of experiments, and the results are definitely known and can now for the first time be put before the public collectively." He describes accordingly how the four materials collected separately,—garbage, ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish,—are treated so as to become a source of revenue instead of being an expense to the city.

STATE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. W. S. Harwood contributes a paper on the State universities of America, "the crown and summit of public educational life." There are forty-one of these institutions, some of recent origin in newer States, and some more than a century old, representing many millions of dollars in buildings and equipment, and receiving annually hundreds of thousands of dollars in appropriations from the State legislatures. "These universities have changed the entire life of the West. They have been a safeguard—almost a safety-valve—to this rapidly increasing people, helping them forward in citizenship and political strength. They have steadied the States in commerce and trade. They have been of inestimable value in raising the general standard of intellectual life."

TRADE-UNIONISM.

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff presents a philosophic discussion of "Some Phases of Trade-Unionism." "A movement more inevitable than trade-unionism has never arisen. In its form and aims it is an exact expression of the instinct of self-preservation and of self-help among wage-earners under the conditions of industrialism. As an institution, however, it is to be judged in its total effect upon society as a whole, precisely as its analogous and parallel development, the organization of capital, must be judged."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady gives in his paper "What They Are There For" a sketch of the Indian fighter Guy V. Henry; Mr. Benjamin Brooks describes "The Southwest from a Locomotive;" "Mrs. John Quincy Adams's Narrative of a Journey from St. Petersburg to Paris in February, 1815," which she wrote for her family as a memento of that trip, is published by her grandson, Brooks Adams. Under the title, "Keno: A Cayuse Known to Fame," Sewell Ford writes the biography of a hunting pony. Noteworthy among the illustra-

tions is the series of eight fine colored prints by A. B. Frost, a graphic story without words of "The Day's Shooting."

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. James Blaine Walker sketches the career of Orange James Salisbury, a son of New York State, who has taken a prominent part in conquering the wilderness east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1862, at the age of eighteen, he left his home, near Buffalo, for Leavenworth, Kan. Search for a field for independent operations led him to Cheyenne, Wyoming, then the terminus of the eastern section of the new Union Pacific. He obtained a small contract on the railroad, followed it by larger ones, and when the junction between the Atlantic and the Pacific was made on May 10, 1869, the last spikes were driven by his men. He next established himself at Salt Lake City, becoming interested in a stage line to the placer mines of Idaho and Montana. He showed keen judgment of men and horses, and a personal resourcefulness superior to blizzards, road agents, and other impediments of travel.

In 1900, he successfully directed the Presidential campaign in Utah, finding time from his interests as a bank president and owner of valuable mines in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota. Although in 1896 the State had given Bryan a plurality of fifty-one thousand, he carried it for McKinley, and elected a Republican legislature. And he was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill admitting Utah as a State.

STUYVESANT FISH, OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Another one of the "Captains of Industry," Stuyvesant Fish, is characterized by Mr. Robert N. Burnett as a railroad president comparable to James J. Hill,—not an automaton, liable to dismissal by a new board of directors, but a factor determining the selection of directorates. When Mr. Fish became head of the Illinois Central, in 1887, the road ran from Chicago to New Orleans, with an entrance into St. Louis. He has extended it to Louisville, the coal and iron regions of Alabama, and Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific. In the twenty years of his connection with the railroad, its gross earnings have increased from \$12,000,000 to nearly \$50,000,000. During six years past he has spent vast amounts for improvements, recently increasing the capital stock by \$40,000,000. Six months ago, however, he foresaw, in the demands of labor leaders and the growing cost of railroad supplies, the necessity for conservatism. His prudent policy has proved the right one.

RAILROAD ENGINEERING AS A PROFESSION.

In the series on "Making a Choice of a Profession," Mr. Daniel Willard writes of "Civil Engineering" chiefly as applied to railroad construction and maintenance. The importance of a chief engineer does not cease when his railroad is built, for it must immediately be rebuilt, according to the law of evolution: "Whatever has been done will be superseded by something better. The engineer who can build a road in the right place in the first instance, or correct its location in the second, must have the imagination of the artist, combined with the executive ability and sound judgment of the practical man of affairs."

To the young man choosing this profession, good health, good habits, and a determination to succeed are

indispensable; a college education is not, although it is desirable, the lack of it necessitating greater efforts to accomplish given results. Employment in the engineering department of a railroad, with probable arduous field work, is recommended, as is the study of technical books and periodicals. That the rewards of earnest effort may be substantial is shown by such civil engineers as Mr. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania; Mr. Spencer, of the Southern; Mr. Loree, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Mr. Ramsey, of the Wabash; and Mr. Burt, of the Union Pacific.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN a freely illustrated paper on "The Rich Empire in the North," Mr. William R. Stewart describes Alaska, past and present. "Not only Alaska, but the whole vast stretch of the far Northwest is repeating California's marvelous story of development. Steamers, many of them palatial in their fittings, now navigate the Alaskan rivers; towns with organized systems of government are growing fast, with schools and banks and churches, and streets lighted by electricity and paved. The telegraph and the telephone connect the principal settlements, and railroads are being built which in a year or two will traverse the peninsula almost from end to end." Mr. Stewart regards Alaska as a country of vast possibilities. "When the cod banks of the coast have been exploited; the salmon industry placed on a more systematic basis; the deposits of gold, iron, nickel, copper, and coal worked by adequate machinery; the vast tracts of fertile land brought under cultivation, and the railroads completed, the great North will no longer be the lone *terra incognita* of the past, but will throb with an active and productive civilization."

JONATHAN EDWARDS AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

In connection with the bi-centennial of the birth of Jonathan Edwards, to be celebrated in October, Edith A. Winship traces in her paper, "The Human Legacy of Jonathan Edwards," the influence he is still exerting through his descendants. "The remarkable record of this family is shown by a study of the descendants of Jonathan Edwards to the number of fourteen hundred down to the present generation. As public officials, business men, writers and preachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, college professors and presidents, these descendants have been men of mark." The only black sheep of the whole flock is Aaron Burr, a grandson of Jonathan Edwards.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY A CITY.

In her suggestive paper "The Block Beautiful," Zelia Milhau describes the missionary work undertaken by the Municipal Art Society of New York, respecting its members, in behalf of beautifying our cities by inducing the individual householders to decorate their dwellings with window boxes. The experiment was begun a year ago in Brooklyn, as a city of householders, in an average, prosperous city block, and now the idea has already been taken up by practically the whole of Brooklyn Heights for many blocks around. The experimental stage included the finding of a box best adapted to that purpose, as well as the most artistic arrangement of flowers to satisfy the design of the house and the block. That stage is now passed. "We have models of a dozen different styles and fashions of window and front-door boxes, photographs of florally

decorated houses and of artistic back-yards." Exhibitions of these models have been held in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and in New York City at the National Art Club, that have aroused considerable interest.

Adele Marie Shaw's paper on "Reading for Teachers" will appeal to many a college-bred teacher obliged to take personal instructions from her intellectual inferiors; Mr. Frederic C. Howe describes "Cleveland—A City Finding Itself;" Francis E. Leupp tells "How the Army is Now Organized;" Mr. John Foster Carr predicts "Anglo-American Unity Fast Coming;" Mr. J. W. Hewes contributes a series of interesting statistical charts on "Where Our Immigrants Settle;" Mr. Ralph D. Paine gives a sketch of William Ellis Corey, the new president of the United States Steel Corporation; and Mr. Chalmers Roberts, in a somewhat longer paper, "Some Personal Glimpses of Lord Salisbury."

SUCCESS.

FROM the October number of *Success* we have selected the article on "Adelina Patti's Achievement" for quotation in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Walter Wellman explains, in an interesting article on "Operating the United States Senate," its processes and methods, which he calls "somewhat mysterious" to all but those who have had exceptional opportunity to study its inner workings. He characterizes it in a single phrase as an "aristocratic democracy," formal, elegant, ceremonious, and punctilious; to serve in it is a distinction. The mere title of Senator carries with it a dignity, into which a member easily slips as soon as he takes his seat in the Senate chamber. This seat is now coveted as one of the greatest prizes of American public life. Men who love power find that, if in the Senate their aspiration for power is not satisfied, at least opportunity is always theirs.

The prerogative of seniority is considered in making appointments. If the chairman of a committee dies or leaves the Senate, he is succeeded by the man of the majority political party who has served longest upon the committee. Even when two Senators from the same State aspire to a vacancy upon a committee, the senior Senator has the preference, although the other man may be better qualified for the place by study and training. The real power behind the throne is the executive committee, commonly known as the "steering committee." Membership in this committee is one of the great prizes of senatorial service. It means influence and power, for the "steering committee" not only settles questions of committee assignments, and many matters pertaining to the comfort and convenience of the Senators, but it also exercises supervision over that really important thing, "the order of business." The real decisions of the Senate are reached, not on the floor of the Senate chamber, but in the comfortable cloak-rooms; here the Senators, while lounging, smoking, and drinking their special beverage, the luscious Apollinaris lemonade, are discussing world-politics, national politics, State politics, and, above all, Senate politics.

AMERICAN MIGRATION TO CANADA.

The new Canada in the making is described by Rufus Rockwell Wilson as a vast wheat-growing country that is luring American farmers across the border. "From

March to August, 1902, more than thirty thousand American farmers, mainly heads of families, settled in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where they became the owners of upward of five million acres of land." They have gone to Canada because, "in many cases, they can sell their old farms in the States for from thirty dollars to forty dollars an acre, and can buy as good land under the British flag from seven dollars to ten dollars an acre, starting anew under favorable conditions, and with a goodly amount of ready cash in hand. The climatic conditions are very similar to those of our own Northwest. Sir William van Horne estimates the future population of the Canadian wheat belt at 100,000,000, and predicts that the children of to-day will live to see it producing more wheat than any other grain-growing area in the world."

There is, in addition, the usual complement of stories and helpful articles. Charlotte Perkins Gilman writes on "The Home as a Social Medium," and Orison Swett Marden on "Mastering Moods."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the October *Atlantic*, Mr. S. W. McCall considers "The Power of the Senate" as a menace to the great principles of popular government underlying our institutions. The privilege of debate that now obtains permits any Senator to defeat a bill by talking against time and thus forcing its supporters to withdraw the same. The system of electing Senators by twos from every State, and not, as the representatives, in proportion to the population, resulting in "an exaggerated inequality so utterly subversive to the American dogma of government, is undoubtedly the great fault in the constitution of the Senate. States having less than one-sixth of the population choose a majority of the entire Senate, while more than five-sixths of the people of the country are represented by a minority in that body." Hence special interests and special sections of the country are unduly favored, each Senator voting on principle for the measures furthering the interests of his own State. Mr. McCall considers the increasing practice of intrusting Senators with special official functions,—as *e.g.*, on the commission to negotiate the treaty with Spain, and more recently on the Alaskan Boundary Commission,—unconstitutional, as is also the growing tendency to pass laws, and especially taxation laws, by treaty. "The only practical hope of even a partial remedy lies in the jealous insistence by the house upon its constitutional prerogatives."

PIUS X. AND HIS TASK.

H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., describes the tasks confronting the new Pontiff. While the problems that await him are chiefly spiritual, "he must be a statesman, he must keep constant watch on the political purposes of every government in Europe, and be on the alert to oppose, to obstruct, to check, to hinder, to delay, all those which are hostile to the Church." Regarding his Italian policy, there are intimations that he will follow that of his predecessor, though a kindly relation may be expected between the Vatican and the Quirinal. A far more intricate question is the course to pursue in France. Shall he attempt to organize a Catholic party, or rely on gentle suasion? In Germany, the problems are chiefly connected with the growth of the Socialist party. In Austria, he has to face the *Los von Rom* movement, which is a secession from the Holy See by a

part of the German population for political reasons. His tasks require great tact and diplomacy, as he cannot resort to force. "Certainly it is easy to sympathize with the new Pontiff under the load of his great responsibility. Uneasy lies the head that wears the triple crown."

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THE NEGRO.

Booker T. Washington describes how industrial training has brought about a better understanding between the white and the black South. "It was the introduction of industrial training into the negro's education that seemed to furnish the first basis for anything like united and sympathetic interest and action between the two races in the South, and between the whites in the North and those in the South. Aside from its direct benefit to the black race, industrial education has furnished a basis for mutual faith and coöperation, which has meant more to the South and to the work of education than has been realized."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Samuel McC. Crothers has a delightful essay on "Quixotism," Dr. Henry van Dyke contributes "Some Remarks on the Study of English Verse," Mr. Arnold Haultain dilates on the charms "Of Walks and Walking Tours," Dr. Lyman Abbott contributes some reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher, and there is the usual quota of fiction and verse.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE most prominent feature of the September *North American* is a series of tributes to the late Pope Leo. Of the seven writers who contribute to this series, Archbishop Ireland alone represents the Church of Rome, the other contributors being Bishop Coleman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. R. F. Coyle, moderator of the last Presbyterian General Assembly; Dr. J. B. Thomas, the Baptist theologian; Dr. Washington Gladden, the Congregationalist; Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, the eminent Methodist; and Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, the Jewish rabbi of New York. These representatives of differing faiths are at complete agreement in recognizing the remarkable influence of the late Pontiff in the non-Catholic world. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the death of any great Protestant would have called out so hearty and unanimous a testimony from living Protestants.

WHISTLER'S AMERICANISM.

In an article on the late James McNeill Whistler, Mr. Joseph Pennell warmly defends that eccentric artist's Americanism:

"He was the most intensely American of Americans, continuously reviled though he is by being called an Anglo-American, a Franco-American, impossible hybrids. Whistler was an American and nothing else. His ideals were American, his ambition was for America. And yet, because he did not live in Skaneateles or Kalamazoo, or even in New York or Boston, because it so happened that he found his first motives in London, as well as his last, because his most intimate friends were in that city, he and some other people, with him, who also love England because of what it gives them in their art, are virtually denounced as traitors to the land of their birth and of their fathers' birth, mainly, it is true, by people who were not even born there. In all the important American movements of the last few years, schemes for empire, the question

of the blacks, everything that concerns the American, his interest was boundless,—the interest of the real American, not of the sentimentalist or the politician. The sooner the American nation can understand that this great man was one of those who were compelled to live out of their country by their profession, their business, or their trade, though they may love their land, care more for it, and do more for it, than those who never stir beyond the borders of their own ward, the broader will be the American outlook. The American appreciation which came to him from America was always a delight, and his friends were nearly all Americans. At any rate, they were not Englishmen; and if some of them live in London, they no more than he are of it. It is true that to-day England, with the sense of appropriation which has always been hers, is ready enough to speak of him as an English artist. He was in no sense an English artist; English artists never did one single thing for him during his life nor since his death; nor English collectors either, save to unload at advanced prices, his works they possessed,—luckily, and as he wished, to Americans."

THE NEW TRAINING FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

Writing of "British Naval Progress," Mr. Archibald S. Hurd has this to say regarding the recent changes in the training of the personnel:

"At last the officers and men are to be trained for a mechanical navy. Up to the present, they have been fitted for a fleet of sailing ships and have learned an immense amount of the lore of an art which has ceased to have any bearing on the conduct of war afloat. In future, every officer and every man will be a mechanician, and every shred of the old routine which has no influence on his future life, either as navigator, gunner, torpedo expert, signaller, or trained mechanician, will be banished; while at the Greenwich College a course of study in tactics and strategy for senior officers has already more than fulfilled expectations."

WHY THE PANAMA ROUTE WAS ORIGINALLY CHOSEN.

Señor Crisanto Medina, Guatemalan minister to France, gives an interesting account of the international congress of 1879, which decided on the adoption of the Panama route for an interoceanic canal, in preference to the Nicaraguan route. According to Señor Medina, it was not the superior advantages of Panama that carried the day, so much as the argument, secretly employed by De Lesseps and others, that satisfactory negotiations could not be had with Nicaragua.

CAN THE FILIPINO BE TAUGHT TO WORK?

The Hon. Hugh Clifford, formerly governor of North Borneo, in concluding a description of the different systems employed by European nations in dealing with Malayan peoples, asserts that men of this stock will not work more than is necessary to supply their very modest wants, if left to themselves, but must be compelled to do so, as in Dutch East India. He reasons, therefore, that the United States can never succeed in raising the Filipino to a fair measure of material prosperity and at the same time to the attainment of personal liberty and happiness, since the two objects are mutually antagonistic the one to the other.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Charles Waldstein writes on "The Ideal of a University," Prof. Brand Matthews on "How Shakespeare Learned His Trade," Mr. H. G. Furbay on "The

Anti-Saloon League," and Professor Lombroso on "Lefthandedness and Leftsidedness." Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes "The Hour-Glass: a Morality." We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from ex-Minister Snowden's exposition of "The Problem of the Balkans."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

TO the *Contemporary Review* for September, M. Jean Finot, editor of *La Revue*, contributes an excellent paper entitled "France, England, and the Anarchy of Europe," in which the whole history of progress toward internationalism is summed up. M. Finot regards the victory of international law in Anglo-French relations as practically assured. He thinks that by such means, and not by demanding general disarmament, the peace of Europe will be finally attained.

"The European atmosphere is favorable to the success of the idea of peace. Governments and the diplomatic routine offer but a feeble opposition to the will of the peoples and their parliaments. Success will be all the nearer if the converts to the cause will abandon their old impracticable visions. All efforts should be concentrated on a programme, not difficult to realize; compulsory arbitration for all. Instead of trying to bring 'universal peace' upon a world as yet too young to accept it, or preaching 'general disarmament,' a project so much at variance with the distrust sown by the representatives of monarchical and warlike Europe, the friends of peace should have but one purpose, to bring about a state of law among the nations. This method of providing against war will soon become the general rule. It involves no pretexts to pay, no sacrifices to undergo."

"THE REAL CARLYLE."

There is an interesting paper under this heading, compiled by his daughter from notes left by the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Sir Charles evidently did not take an extremist view in either side of the Froude controversy. He denies that Mrs. Carlyle ever underwent any exceptional hardships at Craigenputtock; but he says that if Carlyle had "sweetened their leisure with habitual tokens of tenderness and fondness, she would have got more pleasure out of life; but he was apt to be silent and self-absorbed even in the intervals of repose." Carlyle had faults which, under a social microscope, loom large. Sir Charles, however, criticises Froude for exposing the details of Carlyle's domestic life. Of Carlyle as a teacher, he says:

"There are no symptoms discernible of Carlyle being forgotten, and quite as few of his being accepted as one of the small exceptional class of beings appointed to expound the will of God to mankind. His opinions have not spread and strengthened with time as divine teachings have always done; on the contrary, they exercise less influence over men than during his lifetime. His contempt for the aims and methods of modern liberty is considered as paradoxical as Rousseau's onslaught on civilization, and his remedies are like the fiascos in the patent office, which are marvelously ingenious, but somehow won't work. A whole generation has passed away since he declared that nothing was to be expected from reforming Parliament. The world shows no inclination to accept his opinion on negro slavery, or Jewish emancipation. In truth, he did not make any immediate addition to the stock of human knowl-

edge, but he recalled and vivified the sense of human duties and obligations, and will take his place with great teachers who serve and enlighten mankind, like Milton, Burke, and Johnson."

THIERS.

Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes an extremely interesting anecdotal article of "Recollections of M. Thiers," written, of course, apropos of M. Hanotaux's recent book. Speaking of Thiers just before his death, Mrs. Crawford says:

"A more extraordinary being never lived than M. Thiers. He had deliciously endearing qualities. His mind had searchlight luminosity. Like radium, it kept burning bright without consuming itself, and remained active to the end. I saw him in bed, a bed no longer than a child's, with his nightcap on his head, resting after his conference with Gambetta, and had from his lips his view of the situation of MacMahon, of republican France, and of France in relation to Italy and Germany. I called late in the afternoon, and should have been told to come again had he not overheard my voice in the hall. He got up, came out into the lobby, and called me up. I found him in a long nightshirt, with his wife and her sister trying to keep him quiet. Finally, he went back to bed, but insisted on sitting up and talking. He looked dying and, as George Fox said of Cromwell, 'a whiff of death passed over him.' His translucent face struck me as phenomenally beautiful in an extraordinary way. We knew little then of electric light. In looking back, Thiers appears to me to have contained an arc light. The flesh was the color of old white wax; the lines and wrinkles were deeply graven, but the black eyes were lambent and expressive. His mind was never more fit, but he showed childish petulance when the ladies with him betrayed fear for his health. This did not arise from senile decay; he had, as long as I remember him, the petulance of childhood. It added a grace the more to his many captivating qualities; the mind kept its childish freshness to the very last, and his interests, which ran in so many directions, remained vivid as in early life."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mme. Mary Duclaux begins a series of papers on "The French Peasant Before and After the Revolution," dealing this month with the part "Before." Professor Armitage writes on "The Indian Missionary." We have quoted elsewhere from Dr. Woods Hutchinson's article on "Play as an Education," and from Dr. Dillon's study of the Macedonian situation.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE September *Nineteenth Century* is a good number, opening with an excellent free-trade paper by Lord Avebury, together with other articles on the fiscal controversy. The fiscal articles are followed by two papers on South African questions worth reading.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RESOURCES.

The first is by Gen. Sir E. Brabant, who writes on "The Resources of South Africa." As regards mineral wealth, he says, it is perhaps the richest in the world, but exhaustible; and the real advantage of this mineral wealth lies in the development it may give to agriculture. There is no difficulty at all for a man of health and strength to make a living in the country. General

Brabant warns agricultural immigrants against investing their money too soon; they must either take service with a skilled farmer and learn local conditions, or buy at first only a few acres, not too far from a market, put up a couple of Kafir huts, and at first grow only such vegetables as can be readily sold.

THE NATIVE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. E. P. Rathbone, late inspector of mines to the Boer government, deals with the native labor question. He gives a number of answers received in reply to questions put to high officials under the present régime. Most of these officials expressed themselves absolutely opposed to spirituous liquor. They approved of education for the natives, not on white lines; of a pass law; and of increased inducements to, but no forced, labor.

THE RESTRICTION OF FAMILIES.

Miss F. A. Doughty, an American contributor, writes on "The Small Family and American Society," a topic recently discussed at length in the *North American Review*. As the result of restricted reproduction, the English type is disappearing in many parts of America, particularly in the South.

"Apparently, our more recently adopted citizens,—the ever-landing Celt, Teuton, Slav, and Latin,—are not discouraged by difficulties in rearing large families on slender incomes, hence the ultimate passing of the Anglo-Saxon as a ruling factor in this government is confidently predicted. The framers of our Constitution, in their spirit of boundless hospitality, paved the way for the displacement of their own descendants, and, in doing their utmost to prevent the monopoly of power by an oligarchy or an aristocracy, the decline of family prestige and influence became a foregone conclusion."

The Anglo-Saxon stamp will be retained on American laws, customs, literature, and language. Everything else is being transmuted through the superior fecundity of the immigrant.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other articles of interest. Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, in a paper on "The Alien and the Empire," expresses the belief that anti-Semitism will arise in England if the Jews do not cease their exclusiveness. Mr. Dicey tells "The Story of Gray's Inn." Mr. J. H. Longford writes on "The Growth of the Japanese Navy," and Mrs. Maxwell-Scott begins an article on "Joan of Arc."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for September is a good number, somewhat marred by the editor's too great consideration for the Zollverein controversy. A good article, by Mr. H. N. Brailsford, on "The Macedonian Revolt," a paper by Mr. D. G. Hogarth on "Crete, Free and Autonomous," and an appreciation by Miss Tynan of Sir Horace Plunkett's work in Ireland, are all cited among the "Leading Articles," and leave little to be dealt with in this section.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

Dr. Russel Wallace replies to his critics. He announces that he has been preparing a book on the subject, which is nearly ready. Dr. Wallace sticks to his argument that observation tends to prove that the stellar system is not infinite. As for the argument raised by

his critics, that as the sun is moving rapidly through space, it did not always, even if it now does, occupy a central position, Dr. Wallace replies that we have no evidence whatever to show that the solar system is moving in a straight line. The motion of our system is purely relative to certain specified groups of stars. Dr. Wallace concludes by saying that such delicate adjustments, and such numerous combinations of physical and chemical conditions, are required for the development and maintenance of life, as to render it in the highest degree improbable that they should all be again found combined in any planet, which leads him to the provisional conclusion that our earth is the only inhabited planet in the whole stellar universe.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake has an interesting paper entitled "Did Things Go Better Before Our Time?" His answer he sums up in the words of Sidney Smith:

"For o' en times let others prate,
I deem it lucky I was born so late."

Mr. Holyoake mentions one curious fact, that before matches came into common use the average working man wasted ninety hours a year in kindling fires with the tinder-box. Seventy years ago, the working-class household lived in gloom after sundown. Mr. Holyoake remembers a time when "only four men in Birmingham had the courage to wear beards," and only military officers were allowed to wear a mustache. In the good old days, one pump in a yard had to serve several working-class families. In the days of wooden bedsteads, the workingman was eaten alive by insects. Food today is purer—health is surer—life itself is safer and lasts longer.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

Gertrude Atherton writes on "The American Husband," the type of which, she insists, is not to be found among the wealthy visitors to Europe, but among the great middle class.

"Beyond a doubt, it is in the huge bulk of the middle class, both in and out of the strenuous cities, that not only the 'typical' husband is to be found, but the largest measure of domestic contentment. In these millions of respectable homes, just above the grind and pinch of poverty, many a man is common, overbearing, selfish, dull, but the mass of him lives an even and amiable life, moderately indulgent to his family, and repaying the unintermittent sacrifices of his wife with much consideration, even while accepting them as inevitable. He loves his home and takes a deep interest in his children, being not above walking the floor with them at night, nor wheeling them in the perambulator. If he works unceasingly, it is to educate them properly, and leave his family provided for at his death. There may be an occasional scene when bills come in, for the American man expects the impossible of the American wife, more in the matter of economics than is in the power of mortal woman outside of France."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for September opens with a paper suggesting "A Free Trading Imperial Zollverein."

Mr. J. G. Godard follows with an article on "Ecclesiasticism and Imperialism," with special relation to the South African War. "The gravaman of the charge

against the clergy," says Mr. Godard, "is not that they hypocritically profess the popular belief, but that they share such belief; that whenever the nation embarks upon an immoral or disastrous enterprise, they are always able to discover a justification for such enterprise because it is national."

Surgeon-Captain Bakewell expresses the conviction that the empire is likely to be broken up by the question, Will the colonies pay their fair share and proportion of defending it? He does not think that such unorganized colonial support as we received during the late struggle would be of any use in a great war.

Mr. C. B. Wheeler, writing on the St. Pierre catastrophe, declares that it can be no more reconciled with the moral government of the universe than we can attribute benevolence to a cataract or magnanimity to the rising sun.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

Mr. H. Rippon-Seymour examines the report of the Royal Commission on Physical Training as regards Scotland. He comments on the fact that the commissioners found that "there exists in Scotland an undeniable degeneration." It is remarkable that the percentage of children suffering from diseases in Edinburgh is more than double the percentage of Aberdeen. In Edinburgh, one-third of the board school children were found in want of immediate medical attention. Another article on the same subject, by Mr. J. H. Vines, however, ridicules the conclusions of the commission.

CO-EDUCATION.

There is an interesting article, by Mr. E. H. Tylee, on "Some Recent Experiments in Co-Education." He describes in detail the good results of co-education at Keswick, where there are now sixty boys and forty girls. Both sexes attend the same classes, and outdoor games form as large a part of the training of the girls as of the boys. The following sentences, one written by an Englishman, and the other by an American, of authority, give the opinions of observers of co-education:

"There can be no question that the presence of the girls and mistresses had an indefinable influence which made itself felt; there was a marked gentleness and courtesy observable among the boys, both in play-hours and in school, which may not unnaturally be placed to the credit of co-education. It seems to be an admitted fact that girls become more full of resource, and capable of much self-reliance; that boys gain in refinement and a deeper appreciation of, and respect for, girlhood."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for September is a phenomenal number, being nearly double its usual size. This is explained by the long special supplement on "The Economics of Empire," written, we are told, by the "Assistant Editor," which fills one hundred and six pages.

PAN-GERMANISM IN HUNGARY.

Mr. Ferencz Herczeg, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, has an article under this heading. M. Herczeg begins by saying there is no such thing as a Pan-German movement in Hungary, but an unsuccessful attempt has been made to create one, the object being to endow the two million German-speaking Hungarians with some kind of cultural and economic or-

ganization under the moral supremacy of Germany. The movement has been a complete failure. Hungary is now wide-awake in opposition to Pan-Germanic ideals.

A GIFT-HORSE'S MOUTH.

"Glasgow" plays the devil's advocate with a vengeance in regard to Mr. Carnegie's gift to the Scottish universities. In an article asking the question, "Will Mr. Carnegie Corrupt Scotland?" he answers emphatically, he will. Scotland, says "Glasgow," in effect, is in danger of losing all her independence and becoming Mr. Carnegie's humble servant, and turning her laborious sons into loafers and idlers. The gift is, in short, humiliating; and the provision that the successful man may return to the trust what he has been given as a student, shackles his sense of independence. The universities will be so much under the control of the Carnegie committee that they cannot modify a Leyden jar without permission. Rich men will abuse Mr. Carnegie's liberality."

Finally, all Scotland will be so learned that there will be no tradesmen or workingmen left.

"We may find Scotland beginning to suffer from the natural consequences of Mr. Carnegie's whimsical vagaries, and infested with gangs of unpractical scientists, theologians sadly down at heel, and spasmodic men of letters that are no better than dumb dogs."

SUNDAY IN THE ENGLISH VILLAGE.

Mr. H. F. Abell writes an interesting paper on "The Problem of the Village Sunday." The villager suffers much more than the townsman from Sunday stagnation. He contrasts the Continental with the British Sunday, by no means to the advantage of the latter.

"We are prone to prate proudly about the sanctity and beauty of our English home life, and no doubt on week-days there is some sanctity and beauty about it. But when we come to Sunday, and think of the brake-loads of husbands and fathers who, on pleasure bent, swarm along our highways, passing no public houses, filling the air with their hideous songs, their women folk left behind in the holy and beautiful homes, and contrast it with the essentially family character of the Continental Sunday, as exemplified in the pleasant scenes to be witnessed wherever trees and grass are green and river banks invite rest and refreshment, we do not feel quite so sure about the soundness of our grounds for crowing."

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE September *Pall Mall Magazine* is excellent, from the sketch of Mr. Winston Churchill, noticed separately, to Mr. William Archer's appreciation of W. E. Henley; and Mr. William Sharp's "literary geographical" paper on "The Country of R. L. Stevenson."

Mr. Arthur Henry, writing on "The Pilgrim's Way," describes the old highway still so known in parts by which pilgrims journeyed from London to Becket's shrine in Canterbury. Signor Cortesi describes in detail how the Pope is elected; and Major Powell-Cotton writes on the cave-dwellers of Mount Eglon, some ninety miles northeast of Victoria Nyanza. Already there are very few of these most primitive folks left; and soon they will all have migrated to the plains. Interesting illustrations accompany the article.

The Count de Soissons' article on "The Austrian Em-

peror and the Family" gives an interesting theory of his own as to the real cause of Prince Rudolf's tragic end,—a secret known only to the Emperor, Count Goluchowski, and one other. This article is unlike most of those about royalty; it is not "mostly slush."

Mr. Frederic Lees has an article on the author of "Mon Frère Yves," to which every reader of Loti will eagerly turn. It is curious to learn that a son of non-Bible reading France (though Loti was of a Protestant family) should confess that the Bible, as read aloud by his father, was perhaps the only book that has influenced his style. Flaubert and Alphonse Daudet he has read; otherwise he writes more books than he reads.

CORNHILL.

THERE is plenty of good matter in the September number of *Cornhill*. The tragedy of Robert Emmet and Mr. Sidney Low's appreciation of the late W. E. Henley have claimed separate notice.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

ON THE LATE POPE.

THE death of Leo XIII. and the election of a successor form, naturally enough, the subject of several articles in the Italian reviews, notably in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the *Rassegna Nazionale*, and the *Nuova Antologia*. The tenor of all is the same,—admiration for the acknowledged powers of one of the last of the Grand Old Men of Europe, and grief at his death. The first-named review, having dealt lengthily with Leo's Pontificate on the occasion of his jubilee, considers that it has little to add, but nevertheless publishes several pages of eulogy. The *Nuova Antologia* thinks it somewhat difficult to judge his work fairly. He had to encounter many difficulties, face many severe struggles, and he undoubtedly had many successes. At times, he ventured boldly into the future; at others, he appeared to be hiding timorously in the past. In another article, this review speaks of Leo having died too soon, and being still in his youth, despite his great age, which metaphorical remark is indicative of the high opinion in which Leo was held. The *Rassegna Nazionale* quotes Dante, and says that the late Pontiff possessed the three qualities mentioned in those lines,—namely, intellectual light full of love, love full of gladness, and gladness superior to all sorrow. He was a human creature who was almost celestial.

In the second article of the *Nuova Antologia* we have a sketch of the popes of Leo's century. Beginning with some remarks on Pius VI., who died in 1799, after having been dethroned by Bonaparte, and who was carried to his grave not by priests but by soldiers, the article goes through the occupants of the Holy See and ends with Leo, who is, to use the words of another writer, "the noblest Roman of them all."

The *Rassegna Nazionale*, speaking briefly of the new Pontiff, thinks that he will be a worthy Vicar of Christ, and declares that the name (Pius X.) is of good augury. The *Civiltà Cattolica* is also very hopeful.

THE FUTURE OF THE LATIN RACE.

Among the contents of the *Rassegna Nazionale* is an article on the "Future of the Latin Race," in which a comparison is made between a new book and certain articles on the same subject previously published in the

Mr. W. W. Gibson contributes a short drama in verse on three kings left by sea-rovers naked and bound on a lone rock in mid-ocean. There is not a little to remind one of the "Prometheus Unbound." The purport seems to be to show that glory is futile, but that love is uppermost even in death.

Mr. Frederic Harrison gives reminiscences of the Century Club, begun in 1866 by himself and Mr. Lyulph Stanley, and ultimately merged in the National Liberal Club.

Mr. George Bourne writes on rural techniques, and shows how much skill has gone to the making and the using of scythe and spade and hoe. It is a chivalrous vindication of the skill of the agricultural laborer.

Mrs. Woods contributes a travel paper on her tour through the Basque provinces. Professor Brandin appreciates the work of Gaston Paris in reconstructing medieval history through its literature. The discovery of new stars gives Mr. F. W. Dyson the thread for a varied astronomic story.

Rassegna Nazionale. The future of the race is decidedly bad, according to the book, unless some great change comes about; the present is certainly bad. The conclusion is that physical, moral, and religious changes are needed, the word "religion" being used in a broad sense. The author of the book thinks that Romanism is the cause of the present deplorable condition, and would get rid of religion in the main; whereas, the writer of the article says that we have only to look back at the former greatness of the Latin race to see a refutation of the attack on Romanism. More religion, not less, is what is required. There are also deeply interesting articles on the conversion of George Henry Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England, and on Verdi.

LATIN AMERICA.

La España Moderna for August summarizes a discussion of Ibero-Americanism by Mr. Romero Leon in the *Boletín de la Sociedad Jurídico-Literaria* of Colombia. After noting the lively opposition in Latin America to the Monroeism of the United States, he says that the fundamental basis of political equilibrium in America is the union of the Latin race, whose only bond at present is the language, which bond some wish to destroy. Mr. Romero Leon would have the language preserved, and the various nations of Latin America draw closer to one another and to their former mother country. He would have a general Spanish-American library formed in Spain, for the exchange of scientific, historical, and other literary productions, with a view to the formation of one or more similar libraries in each republic.

ITALIAN AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

The *Civiltà*, among its other contributions (August 15), has an article on agriculture and agriculturists in Italy, which is really a review of a German book. Italy's resources are very great, and in former times these resources were developed; she was called the "Garden of Europe," and even Virgil termed her "the great mother of cereals." This condition of things existed till 1848, since which time the decadence has been astounding. The preponderance of secular education and the propagation of socialistic ideas is largely the assigned cause. There is also an article on the index of prohibited books,

in which we are informed that many persons confuse the legislation on the general subject with the catalogue itself.

Nuova Antologia (August 1) has an article on popular education in Italy, revealing a state of things decidedly unsatisfactory. According to the latest statistics, there were rather less than fifty-one thousand schools in the country, of which about 87 per cent. were of inferior grades. This is quite insufficient for the population; many outlying villages (those in the mountain districts, for instance) with five hundred inhabitants are not reached by any school.

MILITARY LIFE IN ITALY.

M. Tissot, writing in the *Revue de Paris*, describes military life in Italy as portrayed in the novels of Captain Sangiacomo, a distinguished Italian officer, whose works, one gathers, are more to be commended as documents than for their literary merit. The Italian army seems to suffer quite as much as the British from the absurdities of the military tailor, with his affection for the minutiae of gold lace and dolmans. But the serious side of the matter is that the moral influence of the army on the national life is so bad; indeed, M. Tissot declares that in Italy, as in all the countries of western Europe, the position of standing armies is seriously threatened by the spirit of modern progress.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.

In *Onze Eeuw* the contribution which first catches the fancy is one with the (to us) curious title "In the Realm of Tunes." At first we are rather disappointed to find that it is not a learned dissertation on the gamut or the science of sounds, but we afterward discover ourselves in the midst of a readable description of the competition of men's choirs in Frankfort a short time ago. There were six thousand throats in combat, as the writer humorously informs us, and the leader of the winning choir, which hailed from Berlin, had the gold chain of victory placed round his neck by the Empress. The writer then sketches the rise of these German singing associations: they began with the foregathering of two or three men here and there for musical amusement and practice, and they have gradually developed till they have become quite a power for good in the Fatherland.

RUSSIAN CONVICTS ON THE ISLAND OF SAGHALIN.

Dostoyevski, Chekhov, Miroyubov, and other Russian writers seem to have said the last words in regard to the horrors of deportation and of convict labor. But details of incredible atrocity regarding the life of from 2,000 to 3,000 unfortunates who yearly swell the population of the accursed island of Saghalin are given by M. Doroshevich in his recent book entitled "Sakhaline," which is reviewed in *Obrazovaniye* for July. Despotism rules supreme in the prisons of Saghalin. The kind of existence to which the convict is subjected by the authorities and by his immediate keepers is one calculated to pervert him irredeemably, by destroying in him every vestige of the moral sense. The overseers, —who are selected from the dregs of society, and more frequently still from the scum of the prisons,—have unlimited power over the convicts, which they abuse with barbarous cruelty. But in the prisons even there is a monstrous aristocracy. Bandits who have committed the most atrocious crimes oppress and terrorize the common convicts, those who atone for an act of folly by years of unspeakable suffering. The great criminals receive comparatively light punishment. The authori-

ties are afraid to send them to the mines or the *taiga*, as regiments of soldiers could not guard them on the march. Hence they are assigned to the easiest work, while the unfortunate ones who have been deported for minor offenses are killed by hard labor.

THE SUFFERINGS OF FRENCH CONVICTS.

M. Liard Courtois devotes two long and very painful articles in *La Revue*, written from first-hand knowledge, to a description of the treatment of French convicts in Guiana and on the Devil's Island of Dreyfus fame. It is almost incredible that such a state of things should exist. Since 1852, more than 26,000 convicts have been sent to French Guiana, of whom 84½ per cent. die of disease, hardship, and insufficient food.

SOUTHERN MADAGASCAR.

To the first August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Charles-Roux contributes an interesting paper on the southern part of Madagascar. Much of this portion had never been explored, and it was so recently as October, 1900, that the task of pacifying and organizing it was intrusted to Colonel Lyautey. He did his work remarkably well, and avoided, as far as he possibly could, both the red-tape and the militarism which were formerly characteristic of French colonial administration. All over the island medical assistance for the natives has been systematically organized, and will no doubt do much to check the appalling infant mortality. The Malagasy women are good mothers, but ignorant of the simplest rules of health, and it is no wonder that many of the children who do survive grow up sickly or idiotic. The adult population, too, is devastated by tuberculosis, leprosy, smallpox, and alcoholism, and wholesale vaccination has been resorted to.

THE AFRICAN POMPEII.

The article in *De Gids*, the Dutch magazine, on the African Pompeii is full of interest; this is Thimgad, the Thamugadi of the ancients, which the French Government is now digging from the earth that hides it. The tourist goes to Batna, in Algeria, mainly for the purpose of "doing" the ruins of Lambese (the Lambæsis of the Romans) and Markouna (Vercunda) and the excavations and remains of Thimgad; so the writer describes her journey in a victoria, occupying four hours, to these three places. The first was a Roman camp, that of the Third Legion of Augustus. Arrived at Thimgad, the writer takes us, in imagination, to the far-off days when Thamugadi was as full of life as Pompeii. The article keeps the reader fully interested from the first word to the last.

A TREATISE ON THE SILKWORM.

Nuova Antologia contains an interesting account of a Chinese book on the cultivation of silkworms, poetically described as "rods of silk." This great work, which runs into twenty-four volumes, was compiled by the order of the Emperor Koung, and its compilation was effected by doctors and other learned men of the Flowery Land. It contains practical notions, traditions and laws on the subject, most of which date back to pre-Christian times. It tells of species which many European entomologists refused at first to believe in, but the general accuracy of the statements is now conceded.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN THE ARGENTINE.

M. Daireaues describes, in the *Revue de Paris*, the remarkable work which has been done in the Argentine

Republic by cattle-breeders and agriculturists generally from England, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. France alone is almost unrepresented, and he adjures his countrymen to take a hand in this profitable game.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.

In *La España Moderna* for August appears a notice of the report of the University of Chile, as published in the *Anales de la Universidad*. Many reforms have been introduced in the university, which lack of space prevents us from noting in detail, comprising, as they do, almost every branch: history of law, public finance, statistics, agricultural and industrial law, forensic medicine, international private law, and physical and mathematical sciences; new laboratories have been established, notably two, one for electro-chemistry, the other for radiography.

Great progress has been made in secondary instruction, which has been divided into two courses of three years each. The first comprises elementary Latin and Greek, Spanish, arithmetic and geometry, accounting, morphology, and the classification of the various vegetable and animal species; hygiene, derived from elementary knowledge of human anatomy and physiology, and the most essential notions of physics and chemistry; one foreign language, and the history and geography of Chile and America, especially with reference to the events of the fifteenth century and the discovery of the new world.

The second course is the development of the first: Spanish literature, algebra, trigonometry, cosmography, natural history (in the most intimate manifestations of life, including the origin of the species themselves), advanced physics and chemistry, advanced history and geography.

EDUCATION IN PARAGUAY.

In an article on "Intellectual Paraguay," summarized in *La España Moderna*, it is shown that in less than a quarter of a century, since the terrible war which left Paraguay entirely prostrate and practically without adult males, primary education has made gigantic strides, so that, exclusive of children under six years of age, there were in 1899 three hundred and sixty-nine per one hundred knowing how to read. In the capital, Asuncion, the proportion knowing how to read was six hundred and twenty-eight per one thousand.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The manifold and inestimable advantages accruing to Russian and Siberian capitalists by the establishment of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the longest and perhaps the most important railway in existence, are set forth by M. Kleinbort in his article "Capitalism and the Trans-Siberian Railway," in *Obrazovaniye* for July. This railway places Europe in direct communication with China, Japan, and Korea, which have together a population of more than one-half milliard inhabitants. The commerce carried on between these peoples and the different nations of Europe is estimated at six hundred million rubles. The Russian capitalist of the future will naturally become the intermediary in the commercial relations between Europe and Asia, and he may even take entire charge of the export and import trade of China, which is now controlled by German, English, and other capital. The unrestricted introduction of Russian and foreign products into Siberia will, however, ruin the small home industries. The "kustaris"

(those engaged in small industries) and the natives will swell the ranks of the proletarians. According to the fatal law of modern progress, the feeble will succumb to the strong.

JAPAN TO-DAY FROM A RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

D. Golovin contributes to *Russkaiya Mysl* for July an article on the political and social organization, the customs, and the religion of Japan, and the reforms that have recently been introduced in that country. He says that it is erroneous to ascribe to the Japanese a spirit of imitation. In borrowing the social customs and the scientific discoveries of Europe they are solely guided by a conscious and sincere love for their country. They are animated, above all, by a spirit of self-preservation, and the desire to protect their independence, which is menaced by the rapacious foreigner invading their country. In a recent article, a Japanese picturesquely compared China to an old, peaceful beast attacked by young tigers, one of which was Japan. Can Japan be blamed, asks Golovin, if it would rather figure as tiger than as the tiger's victim?

JAPAN IN ASIA.

D. Franke, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, contributes a lengthy paper upon Japan's Asiatic aspirations. He says that after the China-Japanese War the hate against China was replaced by an aversion to the white man. The Anglo-Japanese alliance seems to contravert this theory, but he considers this as merely a means to an end, and that the real feeling of the Japanese people is expressed in the memorandum of the recently formed East Asiatic League of Culture. This league has for its object the closer union of the yellow races, and the maintenance of the *status quo* in the far East, holding that Asia belongs to the yellow race, and that the white should be excluded.

A GREAT CHINESE REFORMER.

In days to come the civilized world may become as familiar with the name of Kang-Yon-Wei as it is now with that of Plato or of Confucius. This great Chinese reformer is now living in exile at Tokyo, banished from his native country and from the college he founded at Peking by the Dowager Empress, who both fears and hates him. Kang-Yon-Wei is a constructive philosopher. He has published a most remarkable pamphlet, a kind of confession of faith, in which he sets out his views concerning human life and conduct. In many ways this venerable Chinaman is far in advance of many so-called European reformers. Thus, he is for absolute equality between the sexes, and he even goes so far as to advocate women being employed in great affairs of state. A sketch of his career from the pen of M. Soulié appears in the *Nouvelle Revue* for August 1.

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

An anonymous article in the second August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* deals in an expert manner with squadron evolutions and the tactics of modern fleets. The writer comes to certain conclusions, which may be thus stated: The difficulties and dangers of squadron maneuvers of the traditional type could only increase because of the inevitable growth of tonnage, while the most modern conception of naval tactics, derived from the progress effected in speed and in offensive armament, rendered less and less justifiable the value attached to compact formations and evolutions in close

order. A special individual importance is to be assigned to fighting units which are intended to act, not in isolation, but separately, while at the same time combining their efforts. Officers must consequently have not only the highest technical training and personal bravery, but something which is yet more important still,—the power of imagination to conceive decisive movements, the intuition which perceives the golden moment, and that courage of the mind which undertakes such movements. In a word, the writer says that the great need in the French navy is the restoration of individual initiative.

INDIRECT TAXES JUSTIFIED.

M. Berthélemy contributes to the first August number of the *Revue de Paris* a clever defense of indirect taxation. He explains the grave danger of a democracy laying all its financial burdens on the small group of wealthy people, and he shows, or thinks he shows, that it is often the poor who really pay in the end the taxes intended to be levied on the rich. Indirect taxation he recommends because its productivity is enormous, it can be easily borne, and it is just in its incidence. Altogether, it produces the maximum of revenue with the minimum of discontent. Incidentally, it may be noted that M. Berthélemy advocates a state monopoly of the drink traffic in France on the same lines as the tobacco monopoly.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BURNS.

M. Roz, in a long study of Burns contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, agrees with Lord Rosebery in thinking that the secret of the poet's extraordinary fame and of his incomparable genius is that, unlike other Scottish writers, he set Scotland on her feet in a literary sense, and reasserted her claims to a national existence. Scotland is only an ideal nation; all her reality is in her past, to which she pays fervent honor, and in her spiritual life, which expresses the genius of certain men,—John Knox, Walter Scott, and, above all, Robert Burns. That is why she is so prodigal of her admiration and her love. In no other country, perhaps, does the expression "national poet" bear so full and strong a meaning.

THE YOUTH OF MIRABEAU.

M. Doumic, in a paper which reflects the increased attention which is now being paid to the great figures of the Revolution, deals, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, with the intrigues of Mirabeau with Sophie de Monnier and Julie Danvers. It is a sordid story, especially Mirabeau's pretense, in the "Letters to Julie," that he enjoyed the favors of the Princesse de Lamballe.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Mr. W. H. Lecky, writing, in *La Revue*, on "The Anglo-American Alliance," remarks that in spite of a small but ever-diminishing number of points of friction, England has still more in common with America than with any European country. The probabilities are, he thinks, that there will never be war between the two countries; arbitration will regulate all their differences. Nevertheless, he does not consider an actual general alliance as likely to come, though there will be many treaties for special objects. For good,

permanent relations with America, England must look to an ever-increasing community of sympathy, principles, and ideas.

HOW TO GET RID OF ENNUI.

M. Emile Faguet, reviewing, in *La Revue*, a book on "l'Ennui" has a great deal to say that is very interesting. Ennui means weakness somewhere; but lest those who do not suffer from it should grow swellheaded, he says that the chief reason for such exemption is being too well pleased with one's self,—too sublimely conceited a fool even to feel ennui. Against ennui there is only one remedy,—"a consistent, continuous course of action, tending always in the same direction toward an object impossible of attainment." In other words, to get a mania for something, and stick to it.

THE RUSSIAN WRITER, KOROLENKO.

M. Volski contributes to *Mir Bozhi* for July a careful and interesting study of the life and the works of the popular Russian writer, Korolenko, who is destined to take a foremost rank in Russian literature, taking his place beside Turgenyev, with whom he has many affinities. There is apparent in both writers the same tender melancholy, and the same way of contemplating the rapid and inexorable flight of life. Korolenko's work conveys a sense of the impossibility of attaining to ultimate truth and of manifesting one's individuality fully and freely. But, however imperfect life may be, Korolenko loves it, and does not seek to escape from its sorrows by an easy-going optimism. This quality of mind constitutes his chief attraction.

THE READING OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

A sad picture regarding the intellectual pabulum of the Russian people is presented by M. Smirnov, in his article in *Russkaiya Mysl* for July on "What Our Peasants Read," that is based on figures furnished by the statistical bureau of the government of Vladimir, which is noteworthy among Russian provinces both for its industrial development and its elementary schools. But, notwithstanding these advantages, the modest library of the peasant in this government consists of trashy dime novels, with fantastic titles, that are calculated to excite the imagination of the reader. These books, together with devotional books—in the ratio of 23 per cent. and 58-60 per cent.—constitute almost the entire reading of the Russian country people. As these books are, moreover, difficult to procure, it frequently happens that a person who once had schooling forgets how to read. The situation is somewhat better in the industrial districts, where all the factories have libraries for their employees.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER II.

Istoricheski Wyestnik for August contains an important article by M. Timirazev on the Czar Alexander II., the Liberator, inspired by Tatisechev's recent work on the reign of this monarch. The memoirs of Count Pfeil, a Prussian officer serving in the Russian regiment Preobrazhensky, are reviewed in this number. In these memoirs, that have recently been published in Germany, the count speaks sympathetically of the Russian army and of Czar Alexander II.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS RELATING TO INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

IN Appleton's "Business Series," a volume on "American Railway Transportation" has been written by Dr. Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania. For many years, Dr. Johnson has made the transportation problem in this country his special study. It will be remembered that he was a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission for four years, and at different times he has contributed articles to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



PROFESSOR EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Although much has been written on American railways, it is probable that no single volume heretofore published contains anything like the amount of specific information on all phases of the subject which is presented in this book of Dr. Johnson's. His introductory survey of the American railway system comprehends not only statistical statements showing the growth and mileage and rapidity of construction, but descriptions of the mechanical and financial features of the system as well. The second part of the work is a full account of the service performed by our railroads,—freight, passenger, express, and mail. The third part includes a discussion of the relation of the railroads to the public, including a full exposition of traffic agreements and pools, the effects of competition, theory of rates and fares, rate-making in practise, and railway charges in the United States as compared with those of other countries. In the fourth and concluding part, Dr. Johnson

sets forth the facts regarding the relation of the railways to the state in foreign countries, the regulation by our own State governments, the federal Interstate Commerce Commission, and the action of our courts in the matter of railway regulation, the concluding chapter being devoted to the problem of government regulation in general. All in all, Dr. Johnson offers a most instructive and entertaining treatment of a fascinating subject.

A publication that embraces a great mass of information regarding the present condition of passenger transportation service in the city of New York is the report to the Merchants' Association of New York by its Committee on Engineering and Sanitation (New York: Merchants' Association). This is the first adequate examination that has been made in New York of the transportation conditions. Heretofore all official reports have rested upon data supplied by the street-railway companies themselves. The present report supplies data independently gathered, and hence affording a suitable basis for legislation.

In connection with the transportation question, an interesting historical study appears in the "Johns Hopkins University Series in Historical and Political Science" in the form of an essay on the Wabash trade route and the developments of the old Northwest, by Elbert J. Benton. The Wabash route, being one of the natural waterways from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, was used during the period of French, British, and American occupation of the Northwest Territory, and later, after State governments had been established in this region, a canal known as the Wabash and Erie Canal paralleled the earlier natural waterway from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. This trade route included the Miami River, the Wabash River, with the connecting portage, and the Ohio River.

A new idea in geographical text-books is represented in "A Geography of Commerce," by Dr. John N. Tilden and Mr. Albert Clark, late president of the United States Industrial Commission (Boston: Benjamin F. Sanborn & Co.). The purpose of the authors of this text-book is to present to boys in academies, high schools, and business colleges facts bearing upon the active commercial questions of the day, such as the routes and growth of commerce, the production centers and the markets of the world, waterways and railways, the increase of commerce as related to the growth of cities, the staple articles of commerce and their relative value and importance. They have included in the scope of the volume not only the interchange of commercial products, but also considerable information about the countries and localities where the raw materials are found, how the latter are obtained, what the processes of manufacture are, how the interchange is effected, and what ratio home consumption bears to export. The text is accompanied by excellent maps and diagrams.

A brief history of the Standard Oil Company, convenient for reference, is comprised in a little volume by Gilbert Holland Montague (Harpers). The sources of

this history are the reports of official investigating commissions and committees, especially of the famous Hepburn Committee appointed in 1899 by the New York Legislature to investigate railroad abuses, the report submitted to Congress in 1888 by the committee appointed to investigate trusts, and, finally, the report of the Industrial Commission made in 1900. Throughout the text there are brief foot-note references to these documentary authorities. Other accounts of the Standard Oil monopoly are to be found in Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth" and in the series of articles by Miss Ida M. Tarbell now appearing in the pages of *McClure's Magazine*.

POPULAR BOOKS ON ASTRONOMY.

During the past year, several books written by eminent astronomers with a view to popularizing certain phases of their science have appeared in this country. Perhaps the most successful of these is Prof. Simon Newcomb's "Astronomy for Everybody" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Professor Newcomb enters into technical explanations only to a very limited extent, but his language is so clear that most of his expositions of astronomical facts and problems are intelligible even to the unschooled reader. The descriptive portions of the book will not fail to interest the reader, whether or not he cares to master the explanatory portions.

In "Practical Talks by an Astronomer" (Scribners), Prof. Henry Jacoby, of Columbia University, deals with certain subjects that admit of detached treatment. Like Professor Newcomb, Professor Jacoby chooses

Prof. Charles A. Young's "Manual of Astronomy" (Boston: Ginn & Co.) is intended to be used as a textbook intermediary between the author's "Elements of Astronomy" and "General Astronomy." The material of the new book has naturally been derived largely from its predecessors, but has been rearranged and rewritten where necessary and generally revised.



PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB.



PROFESSOR WILLIAM P. TRENT.

language for the most part free from technicalities. Among the topics thus treated are "Navigation at Sea," "The Pole Stars," "Temporary Stars," "How to Make a Sun-Dial," "Photography and Astronomy," "Time Standards of the World," and "Mounting Great Telescopes."

A little book, entitled "The Solar System" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), contains six lectures delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Percival Lowell, the well-known director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona.

A suggestive volume on "Problems in Astro-physics" has come from the pen of the English writer, Agnes M. Clarke, author of "The History of Astronomy During the Nineteenth Century" and other works (Macmillan). The special value of this book lies in its presentation of the present state of the science of astro-physics. Among the special problems in solar physics treated by the writer are "The Chemistry of the Sun," "Peculiarities of the Solar Spectrum," "Structure and Movements of Sun Spots," "The Spectrum of Sun Spots," "The Sun's Rotation," and "The Solar Cycle." In part second, devoted entirely to sidereal physics, there are descriptions of hydrogen stars, carbon stars, spectra of double stars, and eclipsing stars. The author takes up in detail the various problems connected with nebulae, and closes with a chapter on "The Physics of the Milky Way."

HISTORIES OF LITERATURE.

At last we have a really excellent one-volume history of American literature. It appears in the Appleton's series of "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," edited by Edmund Gosse, and is the work of Prof. William P. Trent, of Columbia University. While

the general scope and purpose of the book are in the main those of the other volumes in this important series, the author has wisely adopted a broader scale of treatment. The comparative youth of our country and the literary barrenness of its earlier years render such a method expedient, while the exclusion of living writers has made all the more feasible a more extended treatment of their predecessors. The great advantage of the scheme adopted by Professor Trent lies not in the mere inclusion of literary worthies that a narrower scale of treatment might have ruled out, but more especially in the fuller and fairer representation of our national literature that is thereby made possible; for unless we know something of the work done by successive generations of "the rank and file" in American letters, we cannot truly sense the literary spirit of this democratic people. Professor Trent's book does well to recognize thus clearly the democracy of our literature.



DR. JOSEPH B. CLARK.

It happens that the American reading public has had several months' advantage of the British in being permitted to peruse the long-awaited "English Literature: An Illustrated Record" (Macmillan). The first and third volumes of this beautiful work were published in this country last May, to be followed in the present month of October, we understand, by the second and fourth volumes, while in England all four volumes will be issued simultaneously very soon. The first volume, which gives the history of English letters down to the time of Henry VIII., is entirely the work of Dr. Richard Garnett, whose long connection with the library of the British Museum made him known to many American scholars. The author of the fourth volume—"From Milton to Johnson"—is Mr. Edmund Gosse, whose work in this field has been familiar to American readers for many years. The illustration of these substantial quarto volumes is on a most elaborate plan, including portraits, cartoons, autographs, facsimiles of title-pages, reproductions of illuminated manuscripts and ancient chronicles, photographs of statues, views of buildings

and natural scenery, and, in short, every kind of picture that helps us to know, in the words of the projector of the work, "not only who the writer was and what he wrote, but what he looked like, perhaps at various ages, where he lived, what his handwriting was, and how he appeared in caricature to his contemporaries." Never before was a popular history of literature so carefully planned or so satisfactorily completed.

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY.

The most interesting phases of American religious history are treated in an attractive volume entitled "Leavening the Nation: The Story of American Home Missions," by Dr. Joseph B. Clark (The Baker & Taylor Company). While Dr. Clark is himself the secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, in the preparation of this book he has had the coöperation of the other denominational boards, and the work is non-sectarian in purpose and subject-matter. To his own personal experience and knowledge of the home missionary field Dr. Clark has added the results of wide reading and keen observation, so that the present volume comprises by far the most satisfactory account of American domestic missions that has ever been published. It strikes the keynote of this national movement,—a work representing a cash investment of \$140,000,000 and the unstinted service of thousands of devoted men and women.

"The Story of the Churches" (Baker & Taylor Company) is the title of a series of brief, popular histories of the various Protestant denominations. "The Baptists" has been written by Dr. Henry C. Vedder and "The Presbyterians" by Dr. Charles L. Thompson. Each of these writers is a recognized authority on the history of his order, and there is no sacrifice of historical value in adapting the books to the needs of the average church member. There is, on the other hand, a distinct gain on the score of readability, when comparison is made with the ponderous and over-elaborate denominational histories that did duty a generation ago.

"Unitarianism in America," as a title, is liable to prove misleading; it is too suggestive of theological controversy. The author of the present volume (Boston: American Unitarian Association), Mr. George Willis Cooke, has attempted nothing more than a sketch of the origin and growth of the denomination in this country, as it has organized itself for missionary, educational, and philanthropic efforts. The theological disputes of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, while an essential part of the history of Unitarianism, have been treated with sufficient fullness in earlier works. Mr. Cooke writes of the activities in which the religion of the present-day Unitarians finds its fullest expression.

Dr. Golder's "History of the Deaconess Movement in the Christian Church" (Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye) is a revelation of the rapid growth of a form of Christian service which large branches of the Church itself are just beginning to appreciate and recognize. The fact that not less than one hundred and forty deaconess institutions have been founded in the United States during the past fifteen years challenges our attention at once, and we find on examination of Dr. Golder's record that these institutions are doing a work of increasing usefulness in the communities where they are placed, enlisting the aid and sympathy of good citizens everywhere, irrespective of sect or creed.

Readers of Dean Sanders' article on religious educa-

tion in the September REVIEW OF REVIEWS will doubtless be glad to have their attention directed to a little book by Professors Burton and Mathews, of the University of Chicago, entitled "Principles and Ideals for the Sunday School" (Chicago: University of Chicago Press). This is a thoroughly practical treatise, written by men who have had years of experience as teachers and officers in Sunday schools. It deals with such topics as "The Basis of Authority in Teaching," "Method as Determined by the Subject of Study," "How to Induce a Pupil to Study," "The Requirements of a Graded School," "The Construction of a Graded Curriculum," "Examinations in the Sunday School," "The Sunday-School Library," and "The Function of a Sunday-School Ritual." On the whole, a capital book for the Sunday-school teacher, young or old.

Another book from the University of Chicago Press is "The Recovery and Restatement of the Gospel," by Dr. Loran D. Osborn. This book is a good example of the historical method as applied in theological investigation, as distinguished from the philosophical method. The author's aim throughout is to lead the reader back to the sources of religious truth, and having, as he expresses it, "recovered" the gospel, to restate it in terms of modern thought.

The subject of agnosticism is ably dealt with in a volume from the pen of the Scottish theologian, Dr. Robert Flint (Scribners). Probably no treatment of the agnostic position from the theistic point of view has ever been so thorough or comprehensive as this.

In "The Great Encyclical Letters of Pope Leo XIII." (New York: Benziger Brothers), which is a volume of translations from authentic sources, is to be found a complete statement of the most characteristic opinions of the late Pontiff on many civil as well as ecclesiastical matters. These writings possess a real and perennial interest.

BOOKS ABOUT HEALTH AND THE CARE OF THE BODY.

The increasing number of brief, popular treatises and handbooks on medical subjects, from authoritative sources, indicates that the old professional prejudice against the public discussion of such subjects is giving way before the public demand for enlightenment and instruction. In the field of preventive medicine this is especially true; for it is in that branch of the science that the public has an undisputed right to know all that the profession can tell it regarding the progress of these latter days. "How to Keep Well," by Dr. Floyd M. Crandall (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is a successful attempt to set forth within the compass of five hundred pages the most important facts and principles relating to the modern methods of preventing disease. Dr. Crandall in this book directs the average reader to what is most worth knowing, both for the improvement of the health of the individual and for the raising of community standards.

A volume entitled "Consumption a Curable and Preventable Disease," by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick (Philadelphia: David McKay) seems intended to serve as a sort of campaign text-book in the active crusade now in progress against tuberculosis. Readers of the articles in the June REVIEW OF REVIEWS on "New Hope for Consumptives" will find many valuable suggestions along similar lines in Dr. Flick's little book, which sums up all the latest discoveries regarding this disease and its treatment.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt's excellent little catechism on "The Care and Feeding of Children" (Appleton) appears in a third edition, considerably expanded. This book has been used for eight years as a manual for nursery maids, and at the same time has served as a helpful guide for mothers. The subject of infant feeding is treated with greater fullness in the present edition, and additional space is given to the nursing infant.

Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith's manual on "The Care of the Baby" (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.) has also reached a third edition. This is a book of over four hundred pages, with illustrations, and deals with practically all the problems that commonly arise in connection with the care of infants. Dr. Griffith's lectureship at the University of Pennsylvania corresponds with that of Dr. Holt at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) of New York. Both men are among the foremost authorities on the diseases of children in the country.

A book intended particularly for trained nurses is "Practical Points in Nursing," by Emily A. M. Stoney (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.). The nurse in private practice can get many helpful hints from this volume in the form of directions how to improvise the appliances needed in the sick-room. A much briefer manual for the trained nurse is the little treatise by S. Virginia Levis (Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company).

Dr. A. K. Bond's little book entitled, "How Can I Cure My Indigestion?" (New York: The Contemporary Publishing Company, 5 Beekman Street) is full of useful suggestions adapted to the requirements of all ages and conditions in life.

A reprint of Sir Henry Thompson's "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity" (Frederick Warne & Co.) will be welcomed in America, where the first edition had a large sale. The book is the result of the writer's personal experience, extended to his eighty-second year.

"Morphinism and Narcomanias from Other Drugs," by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.), represents almost the first serious attempt in this country to discuss this important problem in a systematic treatise. Dr. Crothers has had more than twenty-five years' experience in the hospital care and treatment of unfortunates addicted to the morphine habit. The lay reader will find his chapters on the medico-legal relations of crime and responsibility especially suggestive.



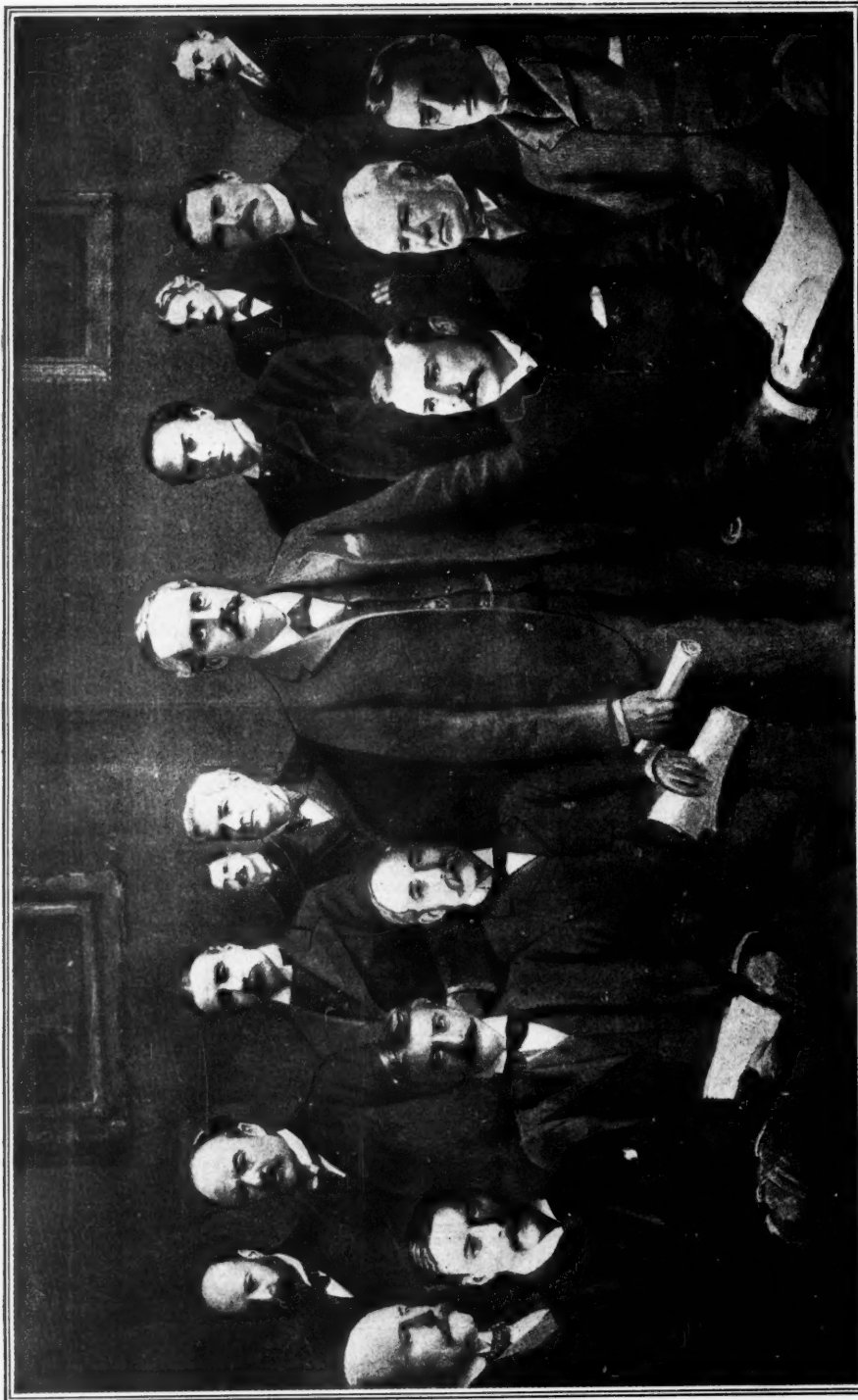
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